

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21-22, 1970

Established 1887

PARIS: Variable, cool.
14-18. Tomorrow similar.
10-14. 11-15. LOS ANGELES:
Temp. 69-77. Tomorrow
Yesterday's temp. 59-66.
Moderate. BOSTON: Sunny.
NEW YORK: Cloudy.
Yesterday's temp. 55-60.

WEATHER—PAGE 2

Trade Bill Lays Threats Retaliation

20 (AP)—West European businessmen were shocked by the implications of the U.S. trade bill, passed by Congress, and reacted with threats of retaliation that of a trade war.

as "catastrophic," "massive descent into protectionism" were on the lips of business spokesmen in Europe and as they digested details of the crumbs of comfort. A spokesman for the Confederation of British Industries (CBI) said "all pressure must be put on the Americans to modify the bill."

"We are still studying the details," the CBI spokesman said. "We find it extremely damaging."

A "strongly worded" statement from British, Italian, Swedish and French confederations, which was to have been handed to the U.S. Embassy here today, is still being formulated.

In Madrid, Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo threatened that his government "will use all methods of retaliation and will not stop until the trade balance is equal" if the bill is applied to Spain. "The Spanish response will be tremendous," he said.

The Spanish foreign minister said the current trade imbalance between Spain and the United States is about \$500 million annually—in favor of the United States.

West Germany saw the bill as a danger to world trade and an Economics Ministry spokesman called it "a massive descent into protectionism."

The bill sets quotas on imports in textiles, shoes and clothes for the United States—the world's largest single trading nation. It also provides for wide ranging restrictions in any industry which can prove it is suffering from competition from imports.

West German businessmen were concerned that the bill made it theoretically possible to restrict U.S. imports of German goods.

Robert Bernheim, president of the French Exporters Federation, said the bill was an anachronism and absurd and catastrophic for free trade.

"We cling to the hope that President Nixon will veto the bill," he said.

The president of the French Federation of Footwear Manufacturers, Jose Bidegain, maintained that the bill could result in a "tariff war which may be more damaging to the world than a conventional war."

The American Chamber of Commerce in Italy dispatched "vigorous protests" to Senate majority and (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

expressed "un- respect" for those treaty, Page 2.

on Germans who and left relatives, former eastern

the chancellor whether the Pol- treaty will still d be the begin- amilation as we ved it, fortun- neighbors."

German govern- claimed the right n's recognition of with Communist as out of the ques- his would unduly nual peace treaty Germany.

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Labor Unit

ov. 20 (UPI)—

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d that the group banded factory to discuss labor setting organized Workers' Commis-

ermanys Are Resuming Sports After 11 Years

20 (Reuters)—

men negotiators today to resume cts between the a break of 11

resident of the orts Federation, rement after a East Germany's

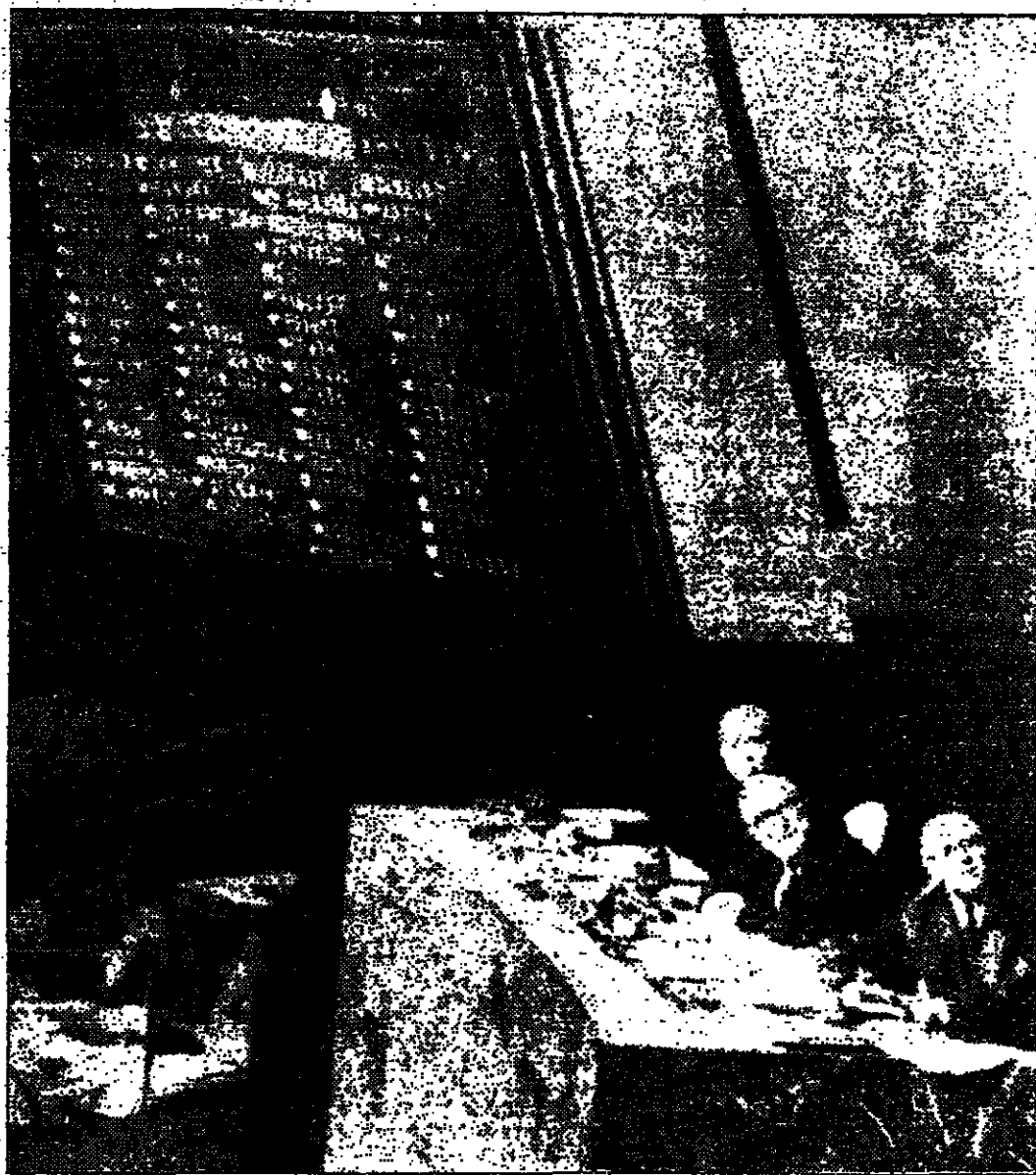
German sports off relations in building of the East Germany, only sparse and competition be- d altogether last delegations had e in Halle, East uring the links.

Mr. Daume told the press conference, which Mr. Ewald declined to attend. "After this meeting there are no more differences between the two sides which could hinder a general sports exchange between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic right down to club level."

Since the break, West and East Germans have competed nationally against each other only in multi-lateral sports functions.

The last time they were nationally matched was to decide the all-German team which competed in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.

Resumption of inter-German sports relations comes at a time when the government of Chancellor Willy Brandt is trying to improve its relationship with East Germany.



POINTS FOR PEKING—The General Assembly scoreboard lights up during the vote on the admission of China. Secretary-General U Thant is at the rostrum, at left. With him are assembly president Edvard Hambro and secretary Constantine Stavropoulos.

St. Paul Passes Computer Test

KINGSTON, Ontario, Nov. 20 (AP)—Computer analysis

showed the Epistle to the Galatians in the Bible, also wrote some but not all of the books usually attributed to him, a University of Edinburgh professor says.

Computer probabilities show that the odds are "500 million to one" against Paul's authorship of the Book of Hebrews, Prof. Andrew Q. Morton told a seminar group at Queen's University here yesterday.

Prof. Morton, a computer scientist and theologian, is co-author with James McLellan of "Paul, The Man and Myth."

While Calley Trial Continues

Defense, Prosecution Sum Up At Court-Martial of Mitchell

PORT HOOD, Texas, Nov. 20 (AP)—"God forbid that a jury would find me guilty and destroy my life and future on the evidence presented here," the lawyer of Sgt. David Mitchell told a court-martial panel today.

"This (the military) is his life. This is his love," Ossie Brown shouted in an impassioned plea to the seven-officer jury trying Sgt. Mitchell, 30, on a charge of assault with intent to murder 30 South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai in March 1968. Sgt. Mitchell faces a maximum sentence of 30 years.

Arguments to the jury by both sides led off today's session, preparatory to the judge's instructions to the jury and turning the case over to the seven officers for a verdict.

Mr. Brown, from Louisiana as is Sgt. Mitchell, said he was "thoroughly disgusted with the whole massacre" claim. He said the massacre claim was an attempt "by some elements of this country to undermine and destroy the military in this country."

After all of the news coverage of the alleged massacre, Mr. Brown said, he was "agust and appalled when only three witnesses took the stand" for the prosecution.

He attacked the testimony of prosecution witnesses on the grounds they failed to remember the simplest things but inevitably remembered seeing Sgt. Mitchell shooting his weapon.

Capt. Michael Swan, the prosecutor, said Sgt. Mitchell's testimony in his own defense was "shockingly incredible."

Sgt. Swan said Sgt. Mitchell testified that "while he was sitting there in perimeter and reorganizing the ditch three times, he did not see anybody shot. He did not see anybody."

The civilians reportedly shot were in the ditch.

"It is inherently incredible that he could have been where he said he was and his testimony be true," Capt. Swan declared.

Capt. Swan emphasized the testimony of prosecution witness Charles Sledge, a former soldier, who was in the My Lai sweep.

He said Mr. Sledge testified he saw 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr., 27, and Sgt. Mitchell, "fire into the people with their M-16 rifles with short bursts of automatic fire."

Mr. Sledge testified the people were falling and screaming.

he (Sledge) was nine to 10 feet from Sgt. Mitchell and the people were at most six feet from the accused in the ditch."

Calley Trial Continues

FORT BENNING, Ga., Nov. 20 (UPI)—In the court-martial of Lt. Calley, a witness today testified that he saw the bodies of Vietnamese civilians in a ditch at My Lai village. At least one of the victims, the witness said, could have been hit by shrapnel.

This testimony was given by David B. Hein, 23, a former GI who was the first witness to state that he saw villagers in a ditch into which, according to prosecution claims, Lt. Calley ordered his troops to round up the villagers and execute them.

Earlier witnesses had said they saw bodies of Vietnamese civilians along trails in the area.

Mr. Hein's testimony, however, also may prove of value to the defense, which contends that many of the victims at My Lai could have been killed by shrapnel or mortar fire.

One Twin Born After Abortion

LONDON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—

A letter to the British Medical Journal said today that a housewife gave birth to a healthy baby four months after a hospital abortion because surgeons failed to realize that the woman was pregnant with twins and removed only one fetus.

Dr. Satya Vrat Gooch, senior registrar of obstetrics and gynecology at West Middlesex Hospital, said in his letter: "The incidence of twins is about one in 80, but it is not usual to investigate whether a woman undergoing an abortion is pregnant with one child or more than one."

"The chances of a twin fetus being left behind are very remote," he wrote. "The chances against its surviving are even greater. Normally, the other fetus would abort itself," the doctor said.

Seen Dead for This Congress

Senate Committee Votes Down Nixon's Welfare Reform Bill

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—The strange coalition of conservatives, who opposed giving money and food stamps on a national scale, and liberals who thought the measure was too stingy and opposed some of its provisions that would have forced mothers to work instead of staying home to take care of their children.

The loss of the votes of the liberal members of the committee was a major setback, since liberal votes on the floor are needed if the measure is ever going to pass.

The committee did approve, by a 10-to-3 vote, a dry-run test of the plan. But Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La., the chairman of the Finance Committee, said an attempt would be made to reinstate the full family assistance plan on the Senate floor.

Proponents of the plan feel that there may be too little time for a major floor fight on the measure and fear it may have to be dropped. In addition, if the liberal defections in the committee foreshadow defections on the floor, then the measure could not be passed in any case.

Regressive Elements

Sen. Fred Harris, D., Okla., who cast the only favorable vote in a committee test on the measure in early October, but voted against the measure today, said he would vote against the measure "unless its regressive elements can be removed."

Sen. Harris has authored a \$20 billion proposal that would guarantee \$3,600 a year to every family. He had supported the administration bill as better than the present welfare system.

But he declared he could not support it unless a provision to require mothers of school-age children to work in order to qualify for welfare was stricken. He said the provision was degrading and could lead to the breakup of families.

He also objected to a provision to deny payments to unemployed fathers. The administration has offered to maintain welfare for jobless fathers now covered but not to extend it to those who become jobless in the future. About 200,000 men are now covered.

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BITTER-SWEET NEWS—Nationalist Chinese Ambassador to the UN Liu Chieh listening to the General Assembly debate on the admission of Communist China. The resolution passed but Peking was not admitted because it did not receive a two-thirds majority.



A smiling Charles Manson is led to jail after the defense rested its case.

Manson Denies Any Killings Or Ordering Anyone to Kill

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—Charles Manson, accused of "masterminding" the murders of actress Sharon Tate and six other people, declared in court today, "I have killed no one. I have ordered no one to be killed."

In a rambling, 26-minute statement to the court made in the jury's absence, Manson accused society of rejecting the members of his so-called "family."

He said he was the only one who took them in after their parents did not want them any more.

"These children who come at you with knives, they are your children. I didn't teach them."

"You say what bad and evil killers your children are. You make your children what they are. I didn't do it."

Yesterday, after the defense lawyers said they had decided to rest their case, the three girls on trial with Manson—Susan Atkins, 22, Patricia Krenwinkel, 22, and

Leslie Van Houten, 21—said they wanted to testify.

The defense lawyers refused to ask questions, throwing the trial into confusion. As it resumed to day Miss Atkins and Miss Krenwinkel, told they would have to testify first without the jury in the courtroom before they could take the stand with the jury present, said they no longer wished to testify.

Manson then grabbed the microphone and said he wanted to make a statement. He looked at the spectators and said:

"I can't dislike you. I will say this to you. You haven't got long before you're all going to kill yourselves because you're all crazy."

"If you put me into the penitentiary, that means nothing. You kicked me out of the last one. I didn't ask to be released because I like being with myself."

"To explain to you, who think with your minds, it is hard for you to conceive the philosophy of someone who may not think."

Lonsdale or Molody or Lonov

Spy's Identity Is Moscow Mystery

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (NYT).—A mystery arose today over the true identity and whereabouts of the Soviet spy known in the West as Gordon A. Lonsdale, who was reported to have died of a heart attack last month.

The question raised was whether Lonsdale was the alias of the man the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation said he was: Col. Konon T. Molody, of the KGB, whose obituary was published here five weeks ago, or whether Lonsdale was the false name for a man mentioned for the first time today—Georgy Lonov. And if Lonsdale is Lonov, is he still alive?

Until this morning's issue of Komsomolskaya Pravda, there seemed no confusion over identities. Lonsdale, who posed as a Canadian businessman, was arrested and convicted with four other people in 1961 in London for trying to steal British naval secrets. He received a 25-year sentence but was released in 1964 in a trade for Greville Wynne, a British businessman jailed for espionage in Russia. In 1961 the FBI announced that after an intensive investigation it was convinced Lonsdale was not a Canadian but was in fact Molody, who was born in 1933 with an aunt in California and returned to Russia before the war.

Lonsdale published a rather



Gordon Lonsdale

tendent account of his life in 1965, which appeared in Britain and the United States under the title "Spy." In it he insisted he was born in Canada and somehow ended up in Poland when the war broke out, where he joined Soviet intelligence. He asserted he worked in the United States as an agent for Col. Rudolf Abel, a Soviet intelligence officer who was arrested in New York.

Soviet informants told Western

newsmen on Oct. 13 that "Lonsdale is dead." They said he had collapsed while picking mushrooms. This report provided the basis for obituaries in most countries of the world. The report seemed confirmed two days later when Krasnaya Zvezda, the Defense Ministry newspaper, ran an obituary signed by "A Group of Comrades," announcing the death of Col. Molody, "a distinguished colleague in the organs of state security," at the age of 48.

The obituary said nothing about "Lonsdale," and there was no further mention of either "Lonsdale" or "Molody" in the press until today.

Komsomolskaya Pravda said it was beginning publication of excerpts from "a documentary narrative by Trofim Podolin about the Soviet intelligence agent Georgy Lonov, known in the West as Gordon Lonsdale."

British diplomats familiar with the Lonsdale case said they were certain that "Molody was Lonsdale and that if he in fact had died, so had Lonsdale." They speculated that Lonov was either a fictional name or an attempt by Soviet intelligence to confuse their counterparts in Britain and America.

The Komsomolskaya Pravda account quotes "Lonov" as saying he was born in 1932 in a quiet street of Moscow close to the Arbat, where the Moscow elite lived and shopped. That would make him the same age as Col. Molody.

He said his parents were both professors, and in his home "it was considered natural" to speak several languages. He said he read Schiller and Shakespeare as a child as most Russians read Pushkin.

His first intelligence work, he said, was during the war as a military intelligence officer. After the war he was recruited by a friend identified only as "Anton."

The account describes how he arrived in Canada to build up his cover as a Canadian businessman. He secured a birth certificate posing as the real Gordon Lonsdale simply by asking for a duplicate. With the birth certificate he got a passport, he said.

The account as printed in Komsomolskaya Pravda was the first published in this country about Lonsdale and indicated that the book "Spy" was a deliberate fabrication intended, as Western officials thought at the time, to serve Soviet propaganda aims and make some money for the Soviet Union. It earned thousands of dollars of royalties abroad.

Swiss Passes Shunt

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 20 (AP).—Twelve Swiss mountain passes were closed today following heavy snow in the Alps. They included St. Gotthard, Grand St. Bernard, Splügen, Furka and Grimsel. Winterized tires were mandatory for the Julier and Maloja passes.



TYPHOON VICTIM—A commercial airliner lies broken on its back at airport in Manila. Typhoon Patsy, called the worst to hit Manila since 1882, left 70 dead, 42 missing and hundreds injured as it roared at up to 125 mph across Luzon Friday.

U.S. and Britain Fly Supplies Into Stricken East Pakistan

DACCA, Pakistan, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—American and British transport planes flew into Dacca airport today as a massive relief operation gathered momentum one week after the worst cyclone disaster in recorded history.

With the official death toll standing at 150,000 Dacca airport was a hive of activity as supplies, including urgently needed helicopters, were flown in.

Pakistan observed a day of national mourning and fears of mass starvation in the ravaged areas grew hour by hour.

Two British naval vessels left Singapore to aid an estimated million people starving in the Ganges delta, where a 30-foot-high tidal wave changed the face of islands and wiped out whole communities last Friday night.

A commando officer said in Singapore that his men would be issued with gas masks when they entered the delta—a wasteland of destruction and decaying corpses.

British Hercules transports landed at Dacca today at two-hour intervals. They brought an advance party of 50 troops and two Sioux helicopters. These will be used to survey the disaster area in readiness for the arrival of the 11,000-ton assault ship Intrepid and the 18,000-ton repair ship Triumph.

The two British vessels with 1,450 troops and seamen aboard will arrive here from Singapore on Tuesday to set up a supply and communications center to coordinate international aid. A British land transport group is due here by air tomorrow.

One American C-141 transport arrived here today with a civilian version of the Huey helicopter. Within hours the machine was assembled, airborne and dropping blankets to the survivors on Bhola Island.

American Ambassador Joseph Farland was aboard the Huey. Other Hercules transports ferried in spare parts, vehicles and trailers.

Little of the food, medicines, blankets and other vital life-saving supplies from all parts of the world has been channelled into the disaster zone in the last week, mainly because of transport problems.

It was feared that if the aid was not moved in quickly widespread starvation and disease would add to the death toll.

Pakistan Air Force planes, army helicopters and civilian aircraft intensified their relief flights making a series of parachute runs over Bhola, Fatuakhali and Hatiya.

U.S. Weather Warnings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—The United States warned Pakistan a possible cyclone was brewing in the Bay of Bengal a week before the storm struck.

The first warning was sent Nov. 5, when U.S. officials spotted a tropical depression via weather satellite. Daily telegrams on the size and location of the storm were sent to Pakistan beginning Nov. 7 and ending shortly before the time the cyclone moved ashore.

Layoff notices already have gone to 400 hostesses, with others to follow in all job categories, the airline said. The airline's 5,400 hostesses and nurses struck last month, grounding TWA for one day before winning contract concessions.

TWA also filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board plans to eliminate its lower "Discover America" fares in certain parts of the country and to increase first-class fares for flights of less than 750 miles.

The changes sought would increase its revenues by \$4.4 million a year, TWA said.

1-Minute French Tornado

LA ROCHE-SUR-YON, France, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—A one-minute tornado tore the roofs of houses, hurled cars along streets and injured eight people here today.

Mr. Khrushchev had been bedridden at his suburban villa since Oct. 20 with an illness diagnosed as "cardiac insufficiency."

No one but his physicians and wife were allowed access to him, the physicians fearing a recurrence of a heart ailment that kept him

Typhoon Leaves 70 Dead, 372 Hurt In Manila Area

MANILA, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Typhoon Patsy roared across the South China Sea to North Vietnam today after devastating Manila with 125-mile-an-hour winds.

The National Disaster Control Center said 70 persons were dead, 42 missing and 372 injured in the greater Manila area and nearby provinces in the wake of the most destructive typhoon in the city's history. It said 23,230 persons were left homeless and scattered in 21 evacuation centers in the metropolitan area.

Authorities yesterday declared a "state of calamity" for Manila's 3.5 million residents and hurriedly tried to clear away the debris in time for next week's visit by Pope Paul VI.

The Manila domestic airport was almost destroyed. Hangars were collapsed and light planes were tossed about the field like match sticks. The nearby International Airport was closed with a badly damaged control tower.

Nine U.S. Students 'Liberate' Soviet News Agency Tass

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Nine university students "liberated" the Washington bureau of the Soviet news agency Tass today and sent a teletype message to Moscow calling for freedom for Soviet Jewry.

The students, seven from the American University and two from the University of Maryland, chained themselves together, blew horns and hung a red flag emblazoned with a swastika out the window.

Vladimir Shumakov, a Soviet Embassy attaché, rushed to the Tass offices in the National Press Building when police notified the embassy of the demonstration.

Within an hour police had unchained the nine and dragged them out.

Organizers of the demonstration said 80,400 Russian Jewish families had applied to leave the Soviet Union and emigrate to Israel but were being blocked by the Soviet authorities.

Mr. Shumakov shrugged his shoulders when told this and said Israel was in a state of war. "It would be kind of inhuman to send Jews to a war area. Things might change for the better if [Soviet-Israeli] relations improve."

French Women Open Congress on Rights

VERSAILLES, France, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The first women's rights congress in France opened today under sponsorship of the fashion magazine Elle.

Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas told the 380 delegates to the congress, selected by Elle's computer as representative of the female population, that "you are working to transform our society so that in 15 years your children will not recognize that in which they began to grow up."

Khrushchev Back in Hospital In Wake of 'Memoirs' Row

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's health has deteriorated since the eruption of an international controversy over his alleged memoirs being published abroad, and his physicians have ordered him removed to the Kremlin hospital, friends of the family said today.

Mr. Khrushchev had been bedridden at his suburban villa since Oct. 20 with an illness diagnosed as "cardiac insufficiency."

No one but his physicians and wife were allowed access to him, the physicians fearing a recurrence of a heart ailment that kept him

hospitalized for three months last summer.

When the news of the pending publication of his alleged memoirs reached Moscow, Mrs. Khrushchev apparently decided not to mention this to her sick and excitable 70-year-old husband.

But when the story grew, the matter had to be broached to him and an official statement on his part was issued in which Mr. Khrushchev branded the alleged memoirs as "fabrication" and denied he had given any manuscripts whatever to foreign or domestic publishers.

The pronouncement only increased the controversy since Mr. Khrushchev did not deny the existence of memoirs. He also left the question open as to whether someone else, without his knowledge, could have spirited off his notes and sold them to foreign publishers.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR
8 RUE D'ARNOU, PARIS 11 - OPR. 15-30
JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER
"BANK BOO DOO NOO" OR
"DOO BOO NEWLAT" LYONS
(12 Rue de la Gare, LYONS)

The Polish-German Tr

BONN, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—This is the text published by the West German government of the West German-Polish normalization relations, initiated in Warsaw on Wednesday (Unofficial translation):

The Federal Republic of Germany and the Peoples Republic of Poland,

Considering that more than 25 years have passed since the end of the second World War of which Poland was the first victim and which brought grave suffering to the peoples of Europe;

Mindful that in both countries a new generation has grown up which should be assured of a peaceful future;

Wishing to create lasting foundations for peaceful co-existence and the development of normal and good relations between them;

Anxious to strengthen peace and security in Europe;

In the awareness that the inviolability of borders and the respect of the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present frontiers are a basic condition for peace;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

(1) The Federal Republic of Germany and the Peoples Republic of Poland state in mutual agreement that the existing boundary line, the course of which is laid down in Chapter IX of the decisions of the Potsdam Conference of August 2, 1945, as running from the Baltic Sea immediately west of Swinemünde, thence along the Oder River to the confluence of the Western Neisse River and along the Western Neisse to the Czechoslovak frontier, shall constitute the western state frontier of the Peoples Republic of Poland.

(2) They confirm the inviolability of their existing borders now and in the future and pledge themselves to the unrestricted respect of their territorial integrity.

(3) They declare that they have no territorial claims whatsoever towards each other and will not make any such claims in the future.

UN Vote on China

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 20 (NYT).—Here is the General Assembly today on the resolution to admit China and expel Nationalist China:

IN FAVOR (51)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Britain, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czech Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Kenya, Libya, Malania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Rep. of Congo, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Ulaik Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

AGAINST (49)

Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Brazil, Cambodia, Ch. Colombia, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatem. Honduras, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, New Zealand, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Sa. Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Turkey, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

ABSTENTIONS (25)

Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Central Af. Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, Guayana, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherl. Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, T. Indonesia was present but not participating in Maldives was absent.

Peking Wins Majority i Is Barred by Two-Thirds

(Continued from Page 1)

that some sort of one-China, two-state formula might eventually be acceptable to permit the continuation of a separate Taiwan entity following a Washington-Peking understanding.

But today's result obviously meant the two-thirds-vote strategem has been undermined. Several countries, such as Canada, which have voted for the two-thirds requirement because of a genuine belief that the question is important, have made clear that they will switch their votes if the requirement is used to block the wish of a substantial majority.

Before the vote, Tunisia had suggested separate talks on the seating of Peking and on the expulsion of Taiwan, but this was not accepted. Although extreme proponents of both sides object to such a course, it represents the private wish of many countries here.

In its own speech last week the United States softened its opposition to Peking to the extent of making its major argument against the expulsion of Taiwan.

This also was the tenor of a comment by U.S. Ambassador Charles Yost after the vote today.

Explaining that the United States will now consult with its friends and allies, Mr. Yost said it is not prepared to drop its "firm opposition to attempts to deprive the Republic of China (Taiwan) of its membership in the United Nations."

New Situation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—The State Department conceded today that a "new situation" exists on the issue of UN membership for Red China—and implied that U.S. policy may be reshaped.

"We will, of course, examine all implications of this new situation in full consultation with our friends and allies," the State Department said.

"For many years we are not prepared to drop our firm oppo-

Article 1

(1) The Federal Republic of Germany and the Peoples Republic of Poland state in mutual agreement that the existing boundary line, the course of which is laid down in Chapter IX of the decisions of the Potsdam Conference of August 2, 1945, as running from the Baltic Sea immediately west of Swinemünde, thence along the Oder River to the confluence of the Western Neisse River and along the Western Neisse to the Czechoslovak frontier, shall constitute the western state frontier of the Peoples Republic of Poland.

(2) They confirm the inviolability of their existing borders now and in the future and pledge themselves to the unrestricted respect of their territorial integrity.

(3) They declare that they have no territorial claims whatsoever towards each other and will not make any such claims in the future.

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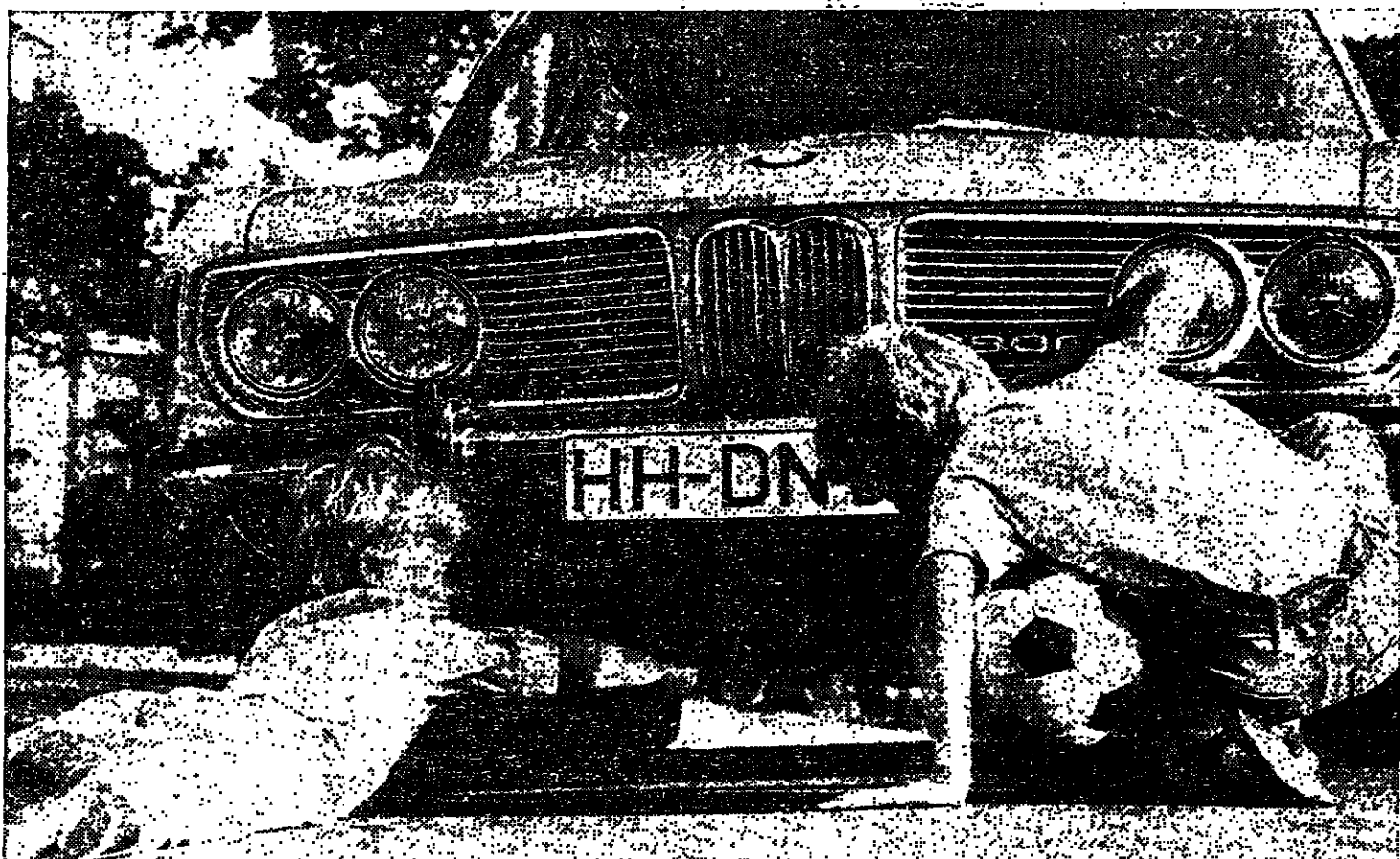
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For the Federal Republic of Germany

For the Peoples Republic of Poland



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ANAKA	12	54
ATHENS	20	63
BELGRADE	21	70
BELIN	18	39
BUDAPEST	17	56
CAIRO	23	78
COPENHAGEN	7	45
COSTA P. SOL	20	88
DUBLIN	6	43
EDINBURGH	6	43
FLORENCE	17	63
GENEVA	2	86
HELSINKI	4	38
ISTANBUL	18	81
LAS PALMAS	21	79
LISBON	17	63
LONDON	9	43
MADRID	2	86
MILAN	12	54
MONTREAL	6	43
MOSCOW	2	36
PARIS	18	59
NEW YORK	11	52
NICE	15	59
OSLO	10	50
PARIS	10	50
PRAGUE	9	48
ROME	18	59
ST. PETERSBURG	2	86
STOCKHOLM	6	43
T. AVI	24	72
VIENNA	23	74
WARSAW	10	50
WASHINGTON	2	36
ZURICH	12	54

U.S. Canadian transport at 770 GMT; others at

ate Votes ite House m Reform

\$55,000 Limit
ion-Production

INGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Long and bitter political r the shape of the na- ture policy, the Senate approved a new, three- bill. The vote was 48

of the bill, which now the White House, was significant victory for farmers by Secretary of Clifford M. Hardin, give farmers an op- to take greater ad- shifts in market de- commodity to com- moving away from fixed ges toward greater lee- op plantings. Mr. Har- a statement.

is the product of a house-Senate conference House members reported to waver from the ad- backed version.

Subsidy Program the framework of all a subsidy and price- up-ams for the next three for the first time, sets mit on the money grow- eat, cotton, corn and grains can be paid for and out of production. s to cost an estimated over the three years. n Allen Ellender, D., La., ate Agriculture Comm- walked out of the con- th two other senators ing to sign the report- sions were completely by administration sup- art Symington, D., Mo., the bill as "incredible." This bill before us is and inadequate and is ch is certain to lower 3e."

especially resent these efforts by Secretary of Hardin to junk the apt in connection with rt payments and loans," referring to the confer- al to accept Senate lan- price supports for 35 per bushel or 75 per 00 parity—whichever was

Lower Parity erence lowered the fig- erent for the first two : bill and gave the sec- ity to lower it further it in 1973.

ington estimated the farmers in the cotton :rop as much as 30 per- the bill. resent law, there are million acres of cotton n. The bill reduces o 113 million acres. congressional action: enate Commerce Com- terday approved a bill o protect policy holders urance companies that nrupt.

sure would establish a urance Guaranty Corp., the Federal Deposit In- :orp., that protects bank

ite House Scotches Story din Will Leave Cabinet

INGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The House today knocked ution that Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin, soon eaving the government, sponded with "no com- similar reports that creary Walter J. Hickel y Secretary David M. la would be leaving.

al press secretary Ron i reports of Mr. Hardin's as part of a midterm in the Nixon cabinet y without foundation." y newsmen began pres- n similar speculation— riginating with White ale—about Mr. Hickel, dy and several White s, Mr. Ziegler replied ould not address him- ch speculation before something firm and nounce.

also the reply he gave d about a report that Moynihan, the Presi- urban-affairs adviser, nated to replace Charles U.S. Ambassador to the ions.

in Calcutta Young Reds

IA, Nov. 20 (AP).—Five munists were shot to lice here last night in l area for members of a Maoist group.

spokesman said the attacked them with g the search and the killing four. A fifth youth was killed trying lice said.

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PANTHERS AND POLICE—New Orleans Black Panthers vowing to die rather than be forced from their headquarters (above) while police close in behind an armored car to evict them. The police later withdrew "to avoid a bloodbath," giving the Panthers 24 hours in which to challenge the law. The Panthers have occupied their headquarters in a housing project for more than a month without paying rent.



United Press International.

Urges Aid to Cambodia

Laird Asks Senate to Restore House Cuts in Defense Budget

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird asked the Senate Defense Appropriations subcommittee today to restore more than \$1 billion in Pentagon funds cut by the House.

He also asked for \$354.6 million to cover requirements that have arisen since President Nixon submitted his budget to Congress, including about \$23 million for National Guard training and equipment for civil disturbances.

Mr. Laird's proposals, if accepted, would raise the \$68.5-billion defense money bill approved by the House to \$69.5 billion. The President's budget called for \$68.7 billion.

He said that, taking into account some House additions to the budget, the administration is accept-

ing more than \$1.5 billion in reductions from its original budget but warned that "any reductions below the amounts we are recommending today may ultimately prove self-defeating by reducing our capabilities below acceptable levels."

Turbulence in Planning "During the past two years, there has been considerable turbulence in defense planning," the secretary warned.

Secretary Laird also warned that congressional refusal to provide the \$15 billion requested by President Nixon for aid to Cambodia could have "a substantial effect" on U.S. troop withdrawals from Vietnam.

Earlier, the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, said that "the withdrawal of troops would be impeded" if the aid program were to be rejected.

"If the Cambodian forces are unable to contain the North Vietnamese forces" in Cambodia, Mr. Laird told newsmen before appearing before the Senate subcommittee, they would be back in Vietnam facing U.S. and South Vietnamese troops there.

"This would cause us to look at our troop withdrawal programs and it would have a substantial effect," he added.

"Opposition to this bill," Sen. Scott said, "is opposition to the continued, steady withdrawal of troops."

GI Bargain Fares WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Pan American World Airways and the United Service Club, a nonprofit organization that charters transatlantic flights for military personnel, disclose that low cost Pacific Ocean flights for soldiers coming home on leave from Asia will begin shortly.

McCarty Won't Concede 1972 Spot to Muskie

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Outgoing Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, D. Minn., isn't willing to concede fellow Democrat Sen. Edmund Muskie, D., Maine, his party's 1972 presidential nomination.

"I don't think Muskie has secured the party's nomination yet. I think he will be challenged," the Minnesota lawmaker said yesterday of Sen. Muskie, who is generally considered the front runner for the 1972 nomination.

Sen. McCarthy, appearing slim and healthy, said he had decided to vacate his Senate seat this year for "personal and political reasons." He added that his Senate successor, Hubert H. Humphrey, "is an experienced senator and will probably perform well if he can forget what he learned while Vice-President."

Attempt to Avoid War Duty Is Fatal

OCEANSIDE, Calif., Nov. 20 (AP).—Two U.S. marines apparently shot each other here in a scheme to avoid going to Vietnam. One of them died, police said.

The first shot wounded Pfc. Jerome Quinn, 23, in the hip. The shot was believed to have been fired by Pvt. Eldridge Chappell, 20, who then handed the pistol to Pfc. Quinn.

But Pvt. Chappell was shot twice in the chest and fatally wounded. Pfc. Quinn took police to Pvt. Chappell's body and said that a passing motorcyclist had shot them while they tried to repair a flat tire on their car. He later told the police of the actual arrangement.

Catholic Bishops Veto Communion Change for U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—The Roman Catholic bishops of the United States have voted against permitting Catholics to receive holy communion in their hands. So they must continue to have a priest or deacon place the host on their tongues.

The vote by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops was 115 for, 107 against, far short of the two-thirds majority required. The vote, taken Wednesday, was tabulated yesterday.

The bishops voted, however, to permit Catholics to receive wine as well as bread during mass on special weekday occasions—but not on Sunday.

The bishops also voted to ask the Vatican to approve a motion to permit laymen and women to administer communion to the congregation.

'Communications Facility' Planned U.S. Seeks Funds for a Base In British Indian Ocean Area

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Nixon administration has asked Congress for military construction funds for a "communications facility" on British islands in the middle of the Indian Ocean, it was learned yesterday.

This would be the first American "base" in that broad ocean between Africa and Australia. Virtually no American warships are assigned there, but Soviet fleet strength has been increasing rapidly—21 ships at one point this year—and the Russians have several "anchorage" on the coastal periphery.

Although the fund request has gone to Congress, the White House has asked a delay in its consideration pending a full-scale government review of U.S. strategic aims in the area, informed sources said.

Officials insisted that the communications facility in the Chagos Archipelago that includes the island of Diego Garcia is viewed as an alternative to the U.S. military communications base in Ethiopia.

But the White House is apparently concerned that such an installation could be a first step toward a significant and costly new American presence, in the form of an Indian Ocean fleet, with the implicit danger of Soviet-American rivalry there.

India has already protested to Britain and the United States. Foreign Minister S. Datta, in a speech to the Indian Parliament yesterday, confirmed the protests and declared India wants the waters to remain free of big-power contests.

The State Department, when questioned, said a 1966 Anglo-American agreement on development of the territory for defense purposes was under "active review."

The Pentagon had no comment when asked how much money it had requested for the Indian Ocean project, but it seemed likely that the cost, including a ship anchorage and an airstrip, would run into tens of millions of dollars. No price tag for the existing Ethiopian communications station has been revealed, but a measure of its size is that there are 3,200 American servicemen and dependents there.

The Ethiopian base is a primary relay station in the Pentagon's global communications network, presumably transmitting messages to Polaris submarines as well as more ordinary signals. It also has an intelligence function, monitoring communications within the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

The Pentagon's plans for the Indian Ocean area are unknown. There have been chronic reports that the U.S. Seventh Fleet will "seep around" from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean as the Vietnam war winds down. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has limited himself to commenting that "as we turn over the so-called destroyer responsibility to the South Vietnamese—and that training program is ahead of schedule—we will free other forces which will be available and can be dedicated to other tasks."

The 1966 Anglo-American agreement bore no immediate fruit because the then-Labor government in Britain wanted no more responsibility in the region and because Washington was preoccupied with the costly war in Vietnam. This year, however, the new Tory government has altered the policy of withdrawal from Asia.

The Soviet buildup in the area began after the 1967 Israeli-Arab

war, as it did in the Mediterranean. Moscow's purpose is not clear. Some analysts see it as a counter to China's foothold in Tanzania and activity in the Middle East. Others see Russia's presence as simply that it must sail its huge new navy somewhere.

But it is recalled that the British Empire was not deliberately created; it began with bunkering stations along the sea route to India.

Los Angeles Times

Nixon Reportedly Rejects U.S. Troop Cuts in Europe

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—President Nixon was said to have taken a firm stand yesterday against any unilateral withdrawals of American troops from Europe.

During a meeting of the National Security Council, it was understood, his discussion of a document on American strategic force policy in Europe for the next couple of years rested on a basis of no troop cuts.

Mr. Nixon is expected to reject even the modest cuts of 20,000 or 30,000 men proposed by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird as an economy move. Mr. Nixon's view is said to be that national security requires no cuts unless they are paired with cuts by Soviet forces.

Pressure for Talks

Thus the President is expected to press for talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on mutual, balanced force reductions. NATO is expected to approve this proposal at its December meeting.

The President is said to hope to counter congressional demands for cuts with help from the European allies in the form of budget sharing. But the allies have yet to make specific proposals to help pay foreign exchange costs of U.S. forces in Europe.

One reason Mr. Nixon is said to be firmly opposed to unilateral troop cuts is his support of the doctrine of flexible response. This calls for sufficient conventional forces on the NATO side to counter a conventional thrust by Communist troops, thus avoiding an early resort to nuclear weapons.

London Airport Acts to Protect Taxi Riders

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Tourists who arrive at London Airport at Heathrow and complain that they are being fleeced by unscrupulous taxi drivers and private rental car operators can count on official help now.

Leaflets issued by the British Airports Authority explain in three languages how tourists overcharged for the 14-mile drive into the center of London can complain. Some tourists have paid \$48, more than seven times the normal.

London Airport

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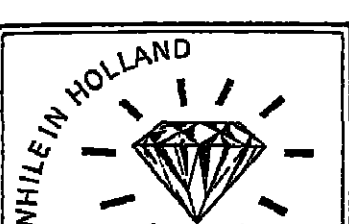
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Jurors Say Deadlock Was Rejected

Hearing Opens on Chicago-Seven Trial

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (WP).—The Chicago Seven conspiracy trial jury reported twice that it was deadlocked but received back private instructions to continue deliberating. Four of the jurors testified yesterday.

In a highly unusual hearing, two of the jurors also quoted a United States marshal as telling them that Judge Julius J. Hoffman could keep them locked up for deliberations "as long as he wants to."

Jury foreman Edward Kratake testified that at one point the marshal brought to the jury room a written message urging continued deliberations. He did not say who the message came from, but volunteered, "I had never seen Judge Hoffman's handwriting."

None of the communications described yesterday was known to the defense during the four days that the case was in the jury's hands last February. Defense lawyers hope to use this fact in seeking reversal of the five guilty verdicts that the jury finally voted. Legal authorities generally agree that significant communications be-

between judge and jury must take place in the presence of the defendants.

Judge Hoffman presided over the chaotic four-and-a-half-month trial, conducted yesterday's hearing, ordered by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

The judge said nothing yesterday about receiving any communications from the jury. Under the circuit court's order, he can explain his version in a written memorandum after the other jurors and six marshals are heard.

Mrs. Jean Fritz, one of the jurors who favored acquitting all seven defendants, said a handwritten message had been sent from the jury room to Judge Hoffman via a marshal, Ron Dobrowski, on the second day of the deliberations. The message said "we couldn't come to an agreement," she testified.

Mr. Dobrowski returned "and told us we had to keep on deliberating," Mrs. Fritz added.

"He said the trial had lasted a long time and we couldn't expect to get through in a hurry," she added. Mrs. Fritz also quoted the

marshal as saying, "Judge Hoffman can keep you here as long as he sees fit."

Her testimony was corroborated in most essential points by two other jurors, Shirley Seasholtz and Frieda H. Robbins.

Mrs. Fritz said that a similar exchange of messages involving a deadlock took place the following day. At that point the jury was bitterly divided. Eight favored convicting all seven defendants of conspiring to cross state lines with intent to incite riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Four jurors favored acquittal.

After more than four days of argument, the jury reached a compromise verdict, acquitting two defendants on all counts and finding five guilty of crossing state lines to incite a riot. All seven were found innocent of conspiring.

Had the deliberations stopped because of a hung jury, the case might have been tried all over again.

The defense learned of the alleged secret communications only after the trial and verdict when a Chicago author, John Schmitz, interviewed two jurors and reported their recollections in a magazine article.

The defense promptly asked the appeals court to order a hearing to determine whether any such communications took place. They contend that if they did, the convictions should be reversed.

Several legal authorities said the appeals court's ordering of the hearing is extraordinary. It is very rare, they said, for courts to pry into the workings of a jury. They said that the appellate judges apparently consider the reports of private communications to be of great importance.

New N.Y. Tabloid

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The Daily Mirror, a new morning tabloid newspaper, will begin publication here Dec. 7, Robert W. Farrell, publisher, said the first edition will have 32 pages and a press run of between 50,000 and 100,000. It will sell for 10 cents.

Like His Son, Judge Clark Recalls Trouble With Hoover

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—Former Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark said yesterday that he, like his son, Ramsey Clark, had trouble with the FBI when he was attorney general.

Reached by telephone in San Francisco where he is helping out on federal courts, Judge Clark answered criticism of his son by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. "We're both getting pretty old," said Judge Clark, who is 71. "That's why I retired."

Mr. Hoover is 75 and has been FBI director for 45 years. Judge Clark retired as an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1967 after Ramsey Clark was named attorney general.

"When I was there I had some problems, too, but I never aired them publicly," said Judge Clark, who was attorney general from 1945 to 1949.

Advancing Years

He then went on to refer, with a chuckle, to his and Mr. Hoover's advancing years.

In a book published this week, Ramsey Clark charged Mr. Hoover with a "self-centered concern for his own reputation." Sometimes, Mr. Clark wrote, the FBI will back off a crime fight rather than share credit with other crime control agencies.

Mr. Hoover reacted by describing Mr. Clark as a "jellyfish."

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ed and effective bureau. He's done a very fine job."

Judge Clark also described Mr. Hoover as "an old friend."

But the former justice returned to the FBI director's description of his son as "like a jellyfish... a softie."

"I never thought of him that way," Judge Clark said. "He has strong convictions. He's just the opposite. He takes a definite position."

Judge Clark is in San Francisco presiding at an anti-trust trial. He will sit next month in the Sixth Judicial Circuit, based in Cincinnati, and in January in the Eighth Circuit, with headquarters in St. Louis.

Mr. Hoover, who will be 76 on Jan. 1, has said he does not intend to retire. Although the mandatory retirement age is 70, he has been



Tom Clark

continued in office by special presidential waivers, first by Lyndon B. Johnson and later by President Nixon.

AT&T Calls Wiring Wrong In Phones of Six Governors

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. has found that civil defense telephones in the offices of six governors were incorrectly wired so that conversations in the offices could be monitored, but only if the lines were tapped nearby, a company spokesman said yesterday.

The phone survey, begun Tuesday by AT&T after Maryland's Gov. Marvin Mandel revealed that his phone could serve as a listening device, uncovered wiring errors in the "hot line" phones in five other states—Delaware, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Utah and Arkansas.

In 38 other states, a company spokesman said, "no wiring errors or conditions that would permit eavesdropping of any kind were found."

He said that the phones in five more states remain to be examined. Where wiring errors were found, the mistake "is

or will be corrected," the spokesman said.

According to Gov. Mandel, a private electronics expert making a routine check of his office discovered that the civil defense phone system installed by AT&T affiliates was capable of picking up and transmitting conversations in Gov. Mandel's office while the phone was cradled. The phone could not amplify the conversations, however, and any potential eavesdropper would have to tap the line.

The national warning system involves about 1,600 telephones. Among them are those in the governor's offices, in executive mansions or in statehouses. The governor's phones duplicate those operated by the "state warning point."

In 16 numbered paragraphs, Mr. Daunt outlined the bureau's objections to the report. Many centered on the committee's concern with individual privacy and what it thought should or shouldn't be included in such a data bank.

"Rights to individual privacy,"

Access Right Disputed

FBI Fights Justice Dept. Plan On Computerized Record Bank

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).

A proposed computerized federal data bank with a civil libertarian twist has ignited a bureaucratic power struggle among the Justice Department's crime fighters.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is sponsoring Project Search, an experimental program designed to give states a source of up-to-date individual criminal records.

But it is running into opposition from within the FBI, which operates its own National Crime Information Center.

The winner will be determined by Attorney General John Mitchell, who will decide whether the J.E.A.A. or the FBI will get the money to operate such a program in the next fiscal year.

Dispute Noted

The first indication of FBI displeasure came in a letter commenting on recommendations of the Project Search, Security and Privacy Committee.

The committee recommended, among other things, that any individual should be able to see what Search's computers say about him. "The committee said that..."

An important cause of fear and distrust of computerized data systems has been the feeling of powerlessness they provoke...

It is at least clear that genuine rights of access and challenge would do much to disarm this hostility.

Jerome J. Daunt of the FBI's Information Center, wrote to O.J. Hawkins, Project Search chairman, that the Privacy Committee report "has been reviewed and has been found to be very objectionable."

FBI's Objections

In 16 numbered paragraphs, Mr. Daunt outlined the bureau's objections to the report. Many centered on the committee's concern with individual privacy and what it thought should or shouldn't be included in such a data bank.

"Rights to individual privacy,"

Mr. Daunt wrote, "should be considered always in the context of their reasonableness. There is no absolute right to individual privacy in a society. The group should be concerned with what the courts have up to this point, not what committee members would like to say in the future."

Inspection Rights

As for letting individuals what their file contains, Daunt said: "It is very questionable as to whether Project Search has the right to suggest to citizens the right to and challenge the content of Project Search files. This matter of law within the FBI's Information Center provides state law enforcement officials with little background information. It is primarily to telling authorities if a is wanted. Additional information must be asked for separately center is separate from the main file system, which is criminal intelligence data."

Armored Truc

Loot \$500,000

NEW YORK, Nov. 20

Three men overpowered a

mailed truck guards and

with more than \$500,000

this morning, police report

The pre-dawn robbery too

at an all-night restaurant

Queens. Police said two

guards left the truck to

breakfast in the restaurant

one of them returned to the

he was struck in the face

gun butt as the driver open

door. The bandits then

both guards and the

truck to another neighborhood

where they transferred the

to two cars.

The third guard in the

rant apparently was unharmed

the robbery.

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How to Stop the Trade Bill

After two days of debate between protectionists and liberal traders, the House of Representatives has passed the trade-restriction bill. The margin of victory was much narrower than seemed possible even two weeks ago. What it demonstrates is that at a minimum, there would be enough opposition to this bill in the House—and almost certainly in the Senate, where it now goes—to sustain a presidential veto.

Mr. Nixon has thus far refused to commit himself to vetoing the Mills bill if it reaches him in its present form—or comes to him loaded with even more protectionist baubles when the Senate gets through with it. Unless the President does so, the United States may be precipitated into a trade war that will inflict serious wounds both on itself and on many of its closest trading partners and political allies.

The protectionist forces are strong only because they have clung together. During the

debate this week on whether to allow amendments to the bill, one protectionist congressman was heard to plead with his fellow supporters of the Mills bill not to open it up to change—because neither the textile bloc, the shoe bloc, the oil bloc, nor any other had enough support to win on its own. If particular planks were challenged, New Englanders, for instance, were forced to decide whether they loved textile and shoe quotas more than they hated oil quotas and high fuel prices. Thus far, the progress of the bill has been a triumph of logrolling, but, even so, by relatively narrow margins.

The battle over the trade bill is not yet finished. There is a dedicated liberal trade force in the Senate that means to make a real fight of it. And there are many senators who would join them, if the President would only put aside his uncertain trumpet and employ the prestige and power of his office in the national interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Lunokhod-1's Meaning

That bathtub-like vehicle wandering around the moon just now may look like a Rube Goldberg device but there is nothing funny about it. The Russians have demonstrated that they can get it into the surface of the moon and send it off on exploratory trips into regions too treacherous for men to enter in the near future. There is no reason to doubt that it and its successors will gather a great deal of information for Russian scientists (and, we hope, those in the rest of the world) about the moon and, as time goes on, about Mars and other planets. Exploring by remote control has its disadvantages but it also has its advantages, most notably in the reduction of costs per flight and the elimination of the risk of human life.

The appearance of this vehicle, as well as the landing on the moon and return to earth of Luna-16, makes it clear that the Russians hope to regain some of the prestige they lost in the race to land men on the moon by an expanded program of unmanned space flights. It would not be surprising if they bring to earth the first Mars rocks or if they land the first moving vehicle on that planet. It is far easier, technologically, to put down and bring back a Luna-16 or a Lunokhod-1 than it is to land an Apollo loaded with men.

In terms of the American space program, this new success of the Russians should have little impact other than to persuade the administration and Congress not to cut back its funds any further. There is no logical reason for NASA to go like gang-busters in

an effort to match the Russians in unmanned space exploration since the decision has already been made to proceed with a scaled down and more rational space program.

The first big trophy in space activities went to the Russians, the most recent big one to the Americans, and it is reasonable to suspect that future ones will be divided between the two nations.

The laser experiments on this particular Russian flight, however, do provide a reason to hope that more international cooperation in space exploration may be coming. The experimental package was built by the French and it, along with some of the American equipment on the moon, can be used jointly by astronomers of all nations in exploring such matters as continental drift. Each step, no matter how tiny, toward such international cooperation is useful if for no reason other than to avoid the costly duplication of experiments. The basic barrier to international cooperation is the tight-lipped attitude of the Russians toward telling anyone what they are doing and what they have found. And that barrier is not made any easier to breach by such claims as the one advanced by Pravda this week: "One can only look back with pride at the pioneer Russians' inventions in the field of transportation: The automobile by Kuybyshev, the locomotive by the Cherspanov brothers, the airplane by Mozhaisky and the space-ship by Tsiolkovsky." That sort of thing only gives credence to the idea that Rube Goldberg really designed that bathtub.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Britain and a Political EEC

The political unification of Europe has always been considered one of the essential aims of the Common Market but there is no subject which has caused more controversy among its members. If, until recently, almost no progress has been made in this field the blame cannot be put entirely on General de Gaulle.

A real political union can only be built on an economically integrated unit such as the Common Market and is inconceivable between states with divergent economic policies.

The British opponents of British entry into the Common Market would therefore be well advised to pay more attention than they have done to the political price which Britain would have to pay if it did not become a member.

—The Financial Times (London).

Oktober Was Soberer

Munich's Oktoberfest this year involved 21 drunken brawls, 64 accidents on fairground rides and four deaths. One hundred thousand beer mugs joined souvenir collections.

Organizers estimate that the number of visitors was around six million. However, the amount of malt, hops and barley consumed was comparatively low and turnover was down appreciably. "Only" 108 men and 42 women learned what the inside of the sobering-up cells looked like!

—From Die Zeit (Hamburg).

On the Moon, in the Mud

Guided from the earth, an incredible tractor that one would believe escaped from an animated cartoon is currently scraping the lunar soil. Meanwhile, men bewildered

by the catastrophe, struggling in a world of mud, are trying to find out in the midst of a tide of bodies whether any breath of life can be prolonged in the islands of East Pakistan.

Once again the desperate eagerness of men to conquer space and their prodigious successes in that endeavor make more cruel and more culpable their helplessness to nourish the hungry and to rapidly rescue the victims of such natural catastrophes.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Supping With the Devil

The high-level South African delegation which is now in the Malagasy Republic is not just there for the beer. This huge island some 250 miles off the South African coast is the best hope after Malawi for Mr. Vorster's "outward-looking" foreign policy.

For those countries on South Africa's immediate periphery who are opposed to apartheid the outward-looking policy creates a cruel dilemma. They know well enough that they cannot overnight stop their trade with the republic. All they can do is attempt to phase it out as soon as they can.

It may be realistic for countries to recognize that sometimes they have to sup with the devil. But it is not realistic to shorten the spoon.

—From the Guardian (London).

Wight In, London Out?

If Britain was blackballed from the UN so that the Isle of Wight could be in, London would feel righteously provoked. So what does Peking feel? For years she has been treated as an outcast. The prejudice has been totally unreasonable and totally doty.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 21, 1895

NEW YORK—The United States has taken action in the wake of the Turkish (uprising) question, siding with the Powers, the American government has ordered the protected cruiser Minneapolis to start as soon as possible for Turkish waters. She will go directly to Alexandretta and report to Rear Adm. Selbridge. This action is reported to be the result of disquieting news received from Mr. Terrell, the U.S. minister in Constantinople.

Fifty Years Ago

November 21, 1920

LONDON—Mr. Washington D. Vanderlip arrived here yesterday with several billion dollars worth of contracts, establishing American industry in Russia. Mr. Vanderlip brings from his 90-day sojourn in Moscow the conviction that the Russian government is the most solid one in Europe. He stated that industrial men in the Soviet Union had thoroughly tested Communism and found it a failure. He predicts a democratic republic which will be the freest in the world.

At the present time, there is no coherent discussion of these seemingly intractable problems, no clear definition of what is primary and what is secondary. Accordingly, the discussion is fragmentary and disorganized, with local commercial issues and partisan strategic interests getting in the way of the larger question of the nation's well-being.

This is what is really troubling Washington these days in the Congress, the civil service, the press and even within the administration

Very briefly, the Soviet Union's professional military leaders were slaves, like everyone else, until the death of Josef Stalin. In the power struggle that then ensued, however, Marshal Georgy K. Zhukov, the great war hero, was the most important supporter of Nikita S. Khrushchev.

After rescuing Khrushchev from his enemies in June, 1957, Zhukov actually added full membership in the Soviet Presidium to the post of defense minister, which he had attained in 1955. By then, however,



'What Do You Think You're Gonna Do, Shorty?'

Nixon's World and the Congress

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Behind the scenes in Washington these days, Dr. Henry Kissinger and others are preparing the Nixon administration's second annual report on the State of the World. This is a useful and ambitious project, introduced by President Nixon last year, and it could, if it is carefully prepared and presented, add order and perspective to the national debate.

The need for a wider and longer view of the nation's dilemmas is clear enough, and this is what Nixon had in mind when he introduced this report as a means of defining where the nation stood at the end of the year. Unfortunately, his first report was too long, too personal, too much like an argument for the achievements of the board of directors, rather than a precise definition of the nation's problems or an invitation to fair and searching discussion.

It is this fair and searching debate that is missing in the federal capital today. The argument here now is still about the personalities and tactics of partisan politics, about who won and lost in the November vote, about the future of Spiro Agnew, Ed Muskie, Hubert Humphrey, George McGovern and Edward Kennedy, and who the President had to the White House breakfast, and who is going to leave or join the cabinet and the White House staff, and how the new Adlai Stevenson compares with the old Adlai Stevenson, and the young Senator Taft with the old Senator Taft, and how they compare with one another.

The Real Issues

It is good copy, particularly for the society pages, but for the time being, it is really secondary stuff. We will find out later, much later, whether Ed Muskie is presidential material and whether Humphrey, Kennedy and Agnew are coming up or going down, but for now all this is less important than the realities of population, arms control, inflation, race and the alarming struggle for strategic advantage in the Middle East.

The President's year-end review of the world situation could help bring all this into focus. His Vietnam policy, his disarmament policy, his Middle East policy, his NATO policy, his Latin America policy all influence his budget, now in serious deficit, and contribute to the mood of uncertainty now prevailing in Washington.

While this capital has been preoccupied with the domestic political struggle, U.S.-Soviet relations have drifted into serious misunderstandings over the Middle East and Cuba. The Nixon policy of cutting overseas commitments meanwhile has aroused new anxieties about the possibility of major U.S. troop withdrawals from Europe, and the economic recession in the United States has raised again the threat of new trade and monetary problems in the world.

At the present time, there is no coherent discussion of these seemingly intractable problems, no clear definition of what is primary and what is secondary. Accordingly, the discussion is fragmentary and disorganized, with local commercial issues and partisan strategic interests getting in the way of the larger question of the nation's well-being.

This is what is really troubling Washington these days in the Congress, the civil service, the press and even within the administration

itself. Not that the administration has no clear answers to all these devilish problems—nobody expects that—but that there is no orderly procedure for discussing them.

Questionable Stand

In fact, both in the Congress and in the press, there is a growing feeling that the administration is trying to evade questioning by avoiding testimony on Capitol Hill and cutting down on news conferences.

Midway through their first terms in office, Franklin Roosevelt had held 188 press conferences, Harry Truman 84, Dwight Eisenhower 53, John Kennedy 44 and Lyndon Johnson 85. Nixon has held 11 formal and five informal news conferences in his first 29 months in office, and his last one was on July 30.

Meanwhile, at least some of the chairmen of the congressional committees are complaining that cabinet members, particularly the secretary of state, increasingly find excuses for not testifying on Capitol Hill, and the result is a mood of distrust which hurts the President and his administration more than it hurts the Congress or the press.

Now that the election is over, however, there is a chance to change the mood and the procedures of discussion, and the President's report on the State of the World is as good a place to start as any. A lot of hard work has gone into it. The problems cannot be resolved without the trust of the Congress, and this is what the President needs more than anything else in the last half of his term.

When Malinovsky was still defense minister in early 1968, at this point, Gen. Sejma's story begins, when Malinovsky succumbed to a cancer so cruel that this huge bear of a man weighed hardly more than a hundred pounds when he died on March 31, 1967.

When Malinovsky was incapacitated, his deputy, Marshal Andrei Grechko (who was also Warsaw Pact commander), naturally took charge at the Defense Ministry. According to Gen. Sejma, Marshal Grechko used the long months when he was in sole charge with great astuteness, carefully lining up the other professional military leaders, especially including the leaders of the armed forces' political administration.

Presidium's Choice
As a military insider, Gen. Sejma has had no testimony to offer about what was happening, meanwhile, among the civilian party bosses who composed the Soviet Presidium. Yet there must have been doubt and hesitation. Otherwise, Malinovsky, so long a living corpse, would hardly have been left as the official defense minister until the day he died.

By the time of Malinovsky's death, in any case, the members of the Soviet Presidium had finally decided they must try to restore the vast Soviet Defense Ministry to what passes for civilian control in Moscow. The man chosen to succeed Malinovsky was one of the Presidium's candidate members, D. M. Ustinov, the extremely able civilian boss of Soviet defense production. After Malinovsky's

U.S. Analogy
This is as "though the Joint Chiefs of Staff had forced Richard M. Nixon to name Gen. Curtis E. LeMay secretary of defense when the President really wanted Melvin Laird. It is therefore a fairly sensational fact, albeit fact buttressed by much other intelligence quite independent of Gen. Sejma's testimony. As such, it requires a few words of introductory background.

Very briefly, the Soviet Union's professional military leaders were slaves, like everyone else, until the death of Josef Stalin. In the power struggle that then ensued, however, Marshal Georgy K. Zhukov, the great war hero, was the most important supporter of Nikita S. Khrushchev.

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At Home Abroad Is the War Legal?

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—One of the great functions of the Supreme Court is to make America face basic moral and institutional problems that, long avoided, have caused fissures in the society. The Warren Court did so, notably, in its bold decisions on race and legislative apportionment.

Some persons concerned about the growth of military power in the United States have hoped for a long time that the court would perform the same function in this area. The mechanism would be a suit challenging the President's power to carry on the Vietnam war without a formal declaration of war. If the challenge prevailed, Congress would at last, directly, have to define its attitude toward the war.

That legal vision was largely dispelled last week when the Supreme Court declined to entertain a lawsuit by the State of Massachusetts on the war issue. The court took only a dozen words to say that it would not let the complaint be filed. But there are important lessons in what the court did—and did not do.

It must be noted, first, that the six justices in the majority gave no reason whatever for their action. They refused even to hear argument on whether this constitutional issue—the necessity for a declaration of war—was appropriate for judicial decision. Justices Douglas, Harlan and Stewart, dissenting, would have put that threshold question down for a hearing.

Scholarly commentators have criticized the Supreme Court in recent years for disposing of important business in brief orders, opaque and unreasoned. There could hardly be a more unfortunate example of the practice than the Massachusetts case.

The leaders of American society are urgently trying to persuade young people, right now, that the rule of law is an important value, that even the most emotional controversies should be settled in terms of reason and principle. Then the Supreme Court takes a case of urgent interest to the young and disposes of it by naked power, without reasoning. Ronald Dworkin, a former Yale law teacher who is now professor of jurisprudence at Oxford, comments:

"In this case it was not just craftsmanship but statesmanship that should have made the court articulate its reasons."

A dissenting opinion by Justice Douglas showed persuasively that

no technical obstacle foreclosed lawsuit. Similar cases have heard and decided by the Supreme Court very recently. Nor was government claim of military necessity enough to bar judicial scrutiny. Just such a claim not stop the court from deciding President Truman's seizure of nation's steel mills unlawful in the Korean war.

The doctrine, concededly, may have saved the majority's justices may nevertheless imagined. For one, any court found no legal basis for a still in progress would have been close to the power of the clean commander in chief over forces.

The possibility of subjecting in active war service to two trials, executive and judicial, give pause to the most dedicated constitutionalist. And the court was ready to carry on decisions by such intervention would be making a mere declaration, an advisory opinion the kind our history has rejected.

The facts of the Vietnam raise difficult problems of a kind. A direct conflict between Congress and the President is a clearer case for judicial intervention, but there is none Congress has done much in port of the war, though since a formal declaration. Again demand for a judicial decision the issue on Congress has been easier to enter the beginning of massive American involvement, before all that happened in Washington and Nam.

But considerations that concern a court cannot change constitutional facts of this. The Constitution vests in Congress, in Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 11, the power "to declare war." Congress has never acted itself directly to the Vietnam war in those terms. And, y this that approximation is the same thing as decision declare war.

The Supreme Court's refusal to decide the issue, then, does dispose of it. Congress has its duty to enforce the Constitution. Perhaps now, for Vietnam, too late. But if the United States becomes involved in under hostilities again on a large scale, the lesson should not be forgotten. It will be for the political system—ultimately for the people make Congress prompt its responsibility laid on it by Constitution.

Letters

Reston and Jefferson

In his essay, (JETT, Nov. 18), Mr. Reston seems to suggest that President Nixon should now follow the principles of perhaps our greatest statesman and thinker, Thomas Jefferson, who in his first inaugural address said, "The first problem before the American people was to restore the harmony and affection." Reston's advice, to take as guidance the principles of so eminent a statesman as Jefferson,

is most commendable. Now, only logical that Reston's proceed to some of the principles of Thomas Jefferson.

An even more forcefully: principle of Jefferson's, put in his autobiography in 1821, following, in reference to Negro slave population of U.S.A. "Nothing is more correct written in the book of fact that these people are to be treated as less certain that the races, equally free, cannot the same government. I habit, opinion have drawn it lines of distinction between Mr. Reston is surely fit with Jefferson's autobiography: no doubt is already prepared next essay on how President might promote harmony by applying Jefferson's principles to the on. Since, according to Jefferson, Negro and white races U.S.A. "cannot live in the government." Reston's readers anxiously await essay calling for separate treatments for American Negro whites. It is also to be hoped Reston will include some suggestions as to how President Nixon should accomplish separation.

FRANK R. RIESENBERG

Nice.

enormously pompous state funeral the Defense Ministry was told of the President's decision.

The military phalanx organized by Marshal Grechko now proved its worth. With astonishing insubordination, the marshals informed the President that the civilian, Ustinov, would never do, and instead nominated Marshal Grechko.

When the Presidium held a further meeting and insisted upon Ustinov, the marshals made a show of pliability, again rejecting the civilian, but now proposing the extremely tough and very senior Marshal Ivan S. Konev. But when the Presidium again insisted upon Ustinov, the marshals replied, in effect, that if there was objection to Konev, it had better be Grechko after all.

Grechko was named defense minister. If you think about it, you can see why historians may perhaps regard this triumph of the marshals as the most important event of 1967, even transcending the Six Day War.

ROBERT H. CLAY

Paris.

Riddle of the Sa...

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American Cultural Center, in Lisbon, after the bomb explosion Friday morning.

4 Hurt in Lisbon Bombs

PARIS, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Explosions rocked parts of Lisbon today, killing one and wounding four in what appeared to be a concerted operation against the American Cultural Center.

The explosions occurred at 4 a.m. in a building which was being used as a warehouse for the center's collection of American art.

One person was killed and four others were injured in the explosion. The building was a three-story structure which had been built in 1968.

The American Cultural Center in Lisbon was founded in 1966 by a group of American artists and writers. It has since become a major center for the promotion of American art and culture in Europe.

The center's collection includes works by such famous artists as Jackson Pollock, Mark Rothko, and J.M.W. Turner. It also houses a large library of American literature and a collection of American films.

The center's activities have been the subject of controversy in Lisbon, with some people claiming that it is a front for the CIA. However, the center's directors insist that it is a purely cultural organization.

The explosion in Lisbon is the latest in a series of attacks against the center. In 1968, a bomb was thrown at the center's entrance, and in 1969, a car bomb exploded outside the center's building.

The center's directors are now considering whether to relocate the center to another city. They are also considering whether to seek legal action against the people responsible for the attacks.

Relations at 8-Year Low

Algeria Releases Diplomat It Jailed as Spy for France

PARIS, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Algeria today released and expelled a jailed French diplomat whose arrest had brought relations with France to the lowest point in eight years and jeopardized current economic negotiations.

French officials said Gerard Maurois, an embassy attaché arrested Nov. 9 in Algiers on suspicion of spying, was held incommunicado in jail until being expelled earlier today.

On arrival at Orly Airport, Mr. Maurois made no statement and was driven into Paris to report on the incident to his Foreign Ministry superiors.

French officials said the unexpected expulsion of Mr. Maurois may have been a gesture aimed at easing the tension between Algeria and France, which has brought the two countries' relations to their lowest point since the end of the Algerian war in 1962.

France protested to Algeria about the arrest of Mr. Maurois, held to have been a violation of diplomatic immunity, and said the spying charge was trumped up. To mark his anger, President Georges Pompidou has so far refused to accept the credentials of Algeria's new ambassador to France, informed diplomatic sources said.

Series of Arrests

The holding of Mr. Maurois was only one in a series of arrests on spying charges in Algeria and Paris which have formed a backdrop to delayed and difficult economic negotiations between France and its former North African colony.

Tuesday three French technical experts on loan to Algeria received sentences ranging from five years to 20 after being convicted by a closed court in Bida of espionage. They were said to have "systematically" bugged Algerian officials' telephones.

France protested that the men were not allowed the assistance of a French lawyer, René Bondoux, who flew to Algeria Sunday to defend them.

Two other Frenchmen, arrested at the beginning of this year along with the convicted trio, are to face trial on similar charges shortly, were informed.

Algerian officials indicated today. In Paris last month, two Algerian nationals received seven and ten-year sentences on charges of industrial espionage against France. The terms were considered "very severe" by Algerian officials.

Mr. Maurois' return to Paris came after French and Algerian ministers yesterday broke off their third round of economic discussions in the past four weeks.

Francis-Xavier Ortoli, Minister of Industrial and Scientific Development, said he and Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika "will meet again later." Mr. Ortoli said, "We have put our experts to work," but he declined to give any indication when he would again meet Mr. Bouteflika.

The negotiations, intended to work out new overall economic agreements between France and Algeria, center around oil. Last July in Algiers, oil negotiations between France and Algeria were broken off when Algeria unilaterally raised the price of Saharan French-produced crude oil from \$2.08 to \$3.00 per barrel.

Cooperation Stalled

French official sources reported tonight that France has suddenly held up the departure of a contingent of French "cooperators" for Algeria.

"Cooperators" are young French teachers and technicians who spend two years in Algeria, helping the Arab nation toward the technical and educational standards of Europe.

About 4,000 French "cooperators" are in Algeria at all times. The latest contingent was supposed to leave Wednesday, the sources said, but was stopped at the last minute. The instructions to stay home were repeated today, the sources said.

Clash at Nanterre

PARIS, Nov. 20 (AP).—Fighting broke out at the University of Nanterre today between leftist students and authorities present to protect a controversial professor.

Jean Foyer, a Gaullist and former minister of justice. Two persons were injured.

News Analysis

EEC Weighs Two Recipes Toward Supra-Nationality

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Within the space of several days last month, two Common Market reports were published in full that lay down guidelines for the political, economic and monetary union of Western Europe. They were to be the recipes for European supra-nationality, a very touchy subject.

The Davignon report on political union was the more cautious of the documents, and was received with a disappointment. Though containing some of the lofty language of the Treaty of Rome—"united Europe," "political union," "single voice"—it was timid in its practical approach. It had a single advantage: It was acceptable to everybody.

There were no specific goals stated. Instead, foreign ministers and foreign policy officials were invited to consult each other frequently in hopes of "making progress in the area of political unification." The first such meeting was held yesterday, and to general astonishment, some progress was actually made. "I was pleasantly surprised," Joseph Luns, the often skeptical Dutch foreign minister, commented afterward.

Bolder and in Trouble

The Werner report on Europe's economic and monetary union was much bolder in design already in serious trouble. Like the Davignon committee, the Werner committee was set up following last December's summit meeting at The Hague in hopes of creating the blueprints for union. The difference in the results was that the Werner report spelled out the necessary changes, including changes in the Treaty of Rome. Instead of being a first step toward eventual supra-nationality, the Werner report offered a timetable that described the steps one by one.

It called for the establishment within three years of a centralized body and central bank that would assume powers from the member countries in such matters as budgets, taxes, interest rates, growth rates and capital movements. Legislative authority would be partially transferred from national assemblies to the European Parliament.

In short, within a few years, for example, an international body in Strasbourg could be telling the French that they spend too much on nuclear armament.

The Werner report states that the entire process should be completed by 1980, and strongly pleads the cause for a common currency.

The Werner report appeared to have set the community on another collision course. Either that or the report, commissioned by the Six, would be rejected by them when the Council of Ministers meets to debate it next Monday. The French reacted immediately through Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, saying that it would

not be fair to Britain to change the Treaty of Rome while negotiations with the candidates went on. It was a convenient argument.

Mr. Schumann also suggested that the language of the Werner report was far too strong for the British themselves, something the British have been careful not to say.

The Common Market Commission in the meantime offered a compromise which will be taken up Monday. The Commission, aware of looming trouble, suggested taking the first steps proposed in the report without creating any new bodies or changing the Treaty of Rome.

The British will be kept informed about any action taken under either the Werner or Davignon reports. Asked about both during a lunch here yesterday, Geoffrey Rippon, the chief British Common Market negotiator, said he approved of the approach of the Davignon report, and on the Werner report said that Britain was prepared to go as far and as fast as the Six on monetary and economic union.

Because of the passions aroused at the mere mention of supra-nationality, the Werner report was sure to be borne into controversy. Even within governments, it divides, as in France, where the foreign minister and president have opposed its more far-reaching aspects, whereas Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the finance minister, appears more favorably disposed. The finance ministers of the Six approved the report in preliminary form last June 9 and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing commented favorably in a recent article in "L'Economiste."

Bold Promises

The Werner report, though it promised bold and precise steps toward unity, is being chipped down to size. The Davignon report—so circumspect that diplomats from the Six were saying openly that the Munich meeting would be a bomb—although promising nothing has exceeded expectations.

The credibility of political union among the Six will be put to the test following the Munich meeting. Yesterday Mr. Schumann noted that during a recent United Nations vote on the Middle East France voted yes, Holland no, and there were three abstentions among the Common Market countries. (West Germany is not a UN member.)

It was decided yesterday to see what could be done on the particular problem of harmonizing Middle East policy. Officials from each country will hold a first meeting in January. Consultations will go on in the meantime.

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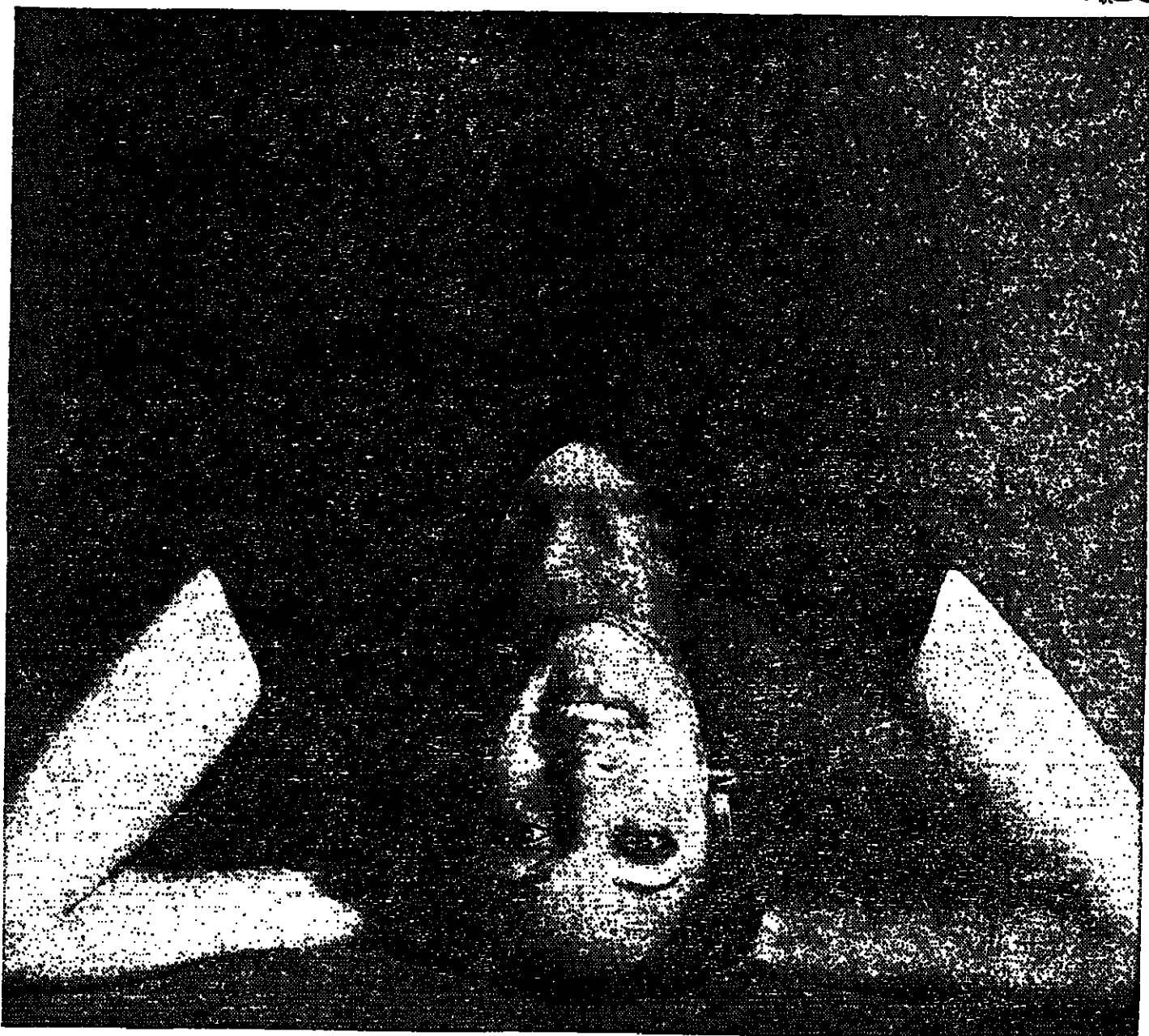
her feet hours at a time looking after the needs of her passengers.

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Sotheby's to Open Los Angeles Branch

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 20 (WP).—Sotheby's, the London auctioneering house, will open a new branch in Los Angeles on Feb. 17, 1971. And one of the first sales will be the furnishings for the estate of striptease artist Gypsy Rose Lee, it was announced yesterday.

The new auction house will be called Sotheby, Parke-Bernet, Los Angeles. It will be managed by staff from Parke-Bernet, Sotheby's wholly-owned affiliate in New York.

Art in Paris

A Destiny in a Single Portrait

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Nov. 20.—"Rembrandt's Century" is the title of an extremely revealing and interesting exhibition which opened this week at the Petit Palais (Avenue Alexandre III, to Feb. 15).

It includes some 250 paintings from museums all over France (with a strong dominance of Paris nonetheless), excellently presented in order to bring out the evolution of style from 1600 to 1700.

The show is revealing for several reasons. For one thing, by setting Rembrandt in the broad perspective of his century, it needs be, his extraordinary stature, while also showing to what extent he remained a part of his age.

It also makes one realize what a vast amount of bad painting was being done then, as in any

century, though no doubt it was done with a great deal of dexterity.

The idea of the exhibition is to show the ground out of which Rembrandt arose and the echoes that came after him and ultimately died out.

The fact is of course that the affinities we can discover between Rembrandt and his predecessors are of a formal and technical order. The essential value of Rembrandt's art is something totally individual reaching far beyond the formal order of things that can be discussed in an entirely objective manner.

Initiators of Caravaggio flourished in the Lowlands (Honthorst, Terbrugghen) during the first half of the 17th century and presaged Rembrandt's own very personal use of light sources. But with Rembrandt it is no longer a technical trick but something that corresponds to an inner necessity.

Despite their obvious qualities, the epigones of Caravaggio tend to be conventional, sometimes rather stiff (like Terbrugghen) and occasionally vulgar (like Honthorst) though not necessarily to an objectionable degree.

To Hals

Passing into the room devoted to six paintings by Frans Hals one begins to see what the absence of certain conventions can produce.

Hals has the sort of psychological freedom that allows him

"Bathsheba," painted by Rembrandt in 1654, from the Louvre, Paris.



to use his eyes and his mind. He sees people pretty much as they are and shows them with the sort of purposeful intensity that endows his subjects with a living inner mobility.

Next to Hals we come upon a diversity of material—still lifes that are triumphs of craftsmanship (Claess and Heda), quaint and sometimes burlesque indoor scenes, landscapes and frequent historical tableaux.

It is perhaps in this last genre that the worst taste of the age is crudely manifest. The Italian influence is strongly apparent in composition, anatomy and melodramatic posturing. What is lacking however is the Italian zest that makes even the melodrama go down. Everdingen's "Socrates, His Two Wives and Alcibiades" (No. 75) is a good

example of what should not be done.

A doltish Socrates sits staring vacantly in the direction of Alcibiades while Xanthippe daintily pours water on his pate as though she were watering her flowers. Both ladies are exhibiting one of their breasts though it is hard to determine whether it is out of provocation or intention. The inner flatness of the characters in this painting is a sufficient but perhaps unnecessary demonstration that good craft is not enough.

An interesting item in this room is Van de Venne's grisaille, "The Beggars' Dance" (No. 217), which has its own peculiar and feverish dynamics. The beggars in their dancing are like old rags tormented by the wind while the flutist in the foreground has something of a malevolent vagabond whistling up the storm.

From there one passes into the two rooms devoted to Rembrandt. There are 21 of his paintings on display, starting with some of his earliest production (the did "Balaam's Ass" at the age of 20) and showing his gradual progress to maturity. Each person has his preference no doubt but to me the two finest paintings of the exhibition are the "Bathsheba," painted in 1654 when he was 48, and his self-portrait at the age of 54.

Both paintings belong to the Louvre, both show how the artist achieved his greatest depth by an acceptance of reality without seeking any escape into the kind of idealization that makes so much art perfect no doubt, but inhuman.

Here the perfection is of another order. The mastery itself is obvious, but it is eclipsed by the emotion both paintings convey. Rembrandt at his best

succeeds in communicating an entire destiny in a single portrait. All the essential emotions are simultaneously, permanently present in Bathsheba. Like a variety of voices that may take their turn to be heard. The dark voices of sorrow, the clear voices of joy, the rasping notes of anguish, the voices of regret and pity, shame, acceptance and tenderness.

Looking Inward

She looks inward, to her past and to her future, yet she is strongly rooted in the present—and her inward reflectiveness does not make her forget the woman kneeling before her. Indeed one might suppose that she is also encompassing this older woman's destiny, viewing it with motherly compassion and comparing it to her own in their basic similarity.

The multiplicity of emotions implicit in the painting helps to convey the temporal nature of the subject, and prevents it from being the snapshot of an immortalized instant.

This, I believe, is what distinguishes the artist from the craftsman, no matter how able the latter may be: the deeply personal expression of a spiritual view upon the most essential aspects of all human destiny. And this, combined with an overwhelming psychological insight, is what makes Rembrandt such a solitary peak—a peak which nonetheless is not beyond the immediate reach of any straightforwardly serious mind and heart.

The exhibition goes on to show Rembrandt's disciples and his later influence, and from there with a Vermeer, some Ruysdaels and works by 40 other painters of variable celebrity, to the different schools that flourished until the end of the century. It makes a fascinating survey of a century in ferment.

London Theater

Engrossing Evening By Pinter and Joyce

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 20.—God bless Harold Pinter. He is as fine a director as he is a writer, and proves it by rescuing James Joyce's "Exiles" from near-oblivion to provide a totally engrossing evening at the Marmalade Theatre.

Inevitably, Joyce emerges as a proto-Pinter, with the emphasis on talk rather than action. Very little happens in a conventionally theatrical way. The most dramatic moment comes when a lady's hand is kissed. But in the talk, souls are laid bare.

It is rare to feel, behind the words, a director's intelligence which is as keen as the author's. But you can sense Mr. Pinter's presence in the precision of the pauses, the impeccable modulations of tone. It is like experiencing a great conductor in complete control of an orchestra. From the first words, I was gripped and, if my attention wandered a little during the second act, I was completely captured again by the third.

Spiritual Exile

Joyce deals with spiritual exile. There is Richard Rowan, a writer who has returned from Rome to Dublin with his common-law wife, Bertha, and their illegitimate child. Rowan, presumably a self-portrait, is a tortured man, preaching sexual freedom to justify his own affairs.

He is unfaithful to Bertha in another way, spending his time writing to and for Beatrice, a girl he knew nine years before. There is Bertha, straightforward in her love, rejecting a freedom she does not want, and aware that she cannot provide Rowan with the intellectual stimulus that he needs.

The situation is complicated by their oldest friend, Robert, who makes advances to Bertha. Rowan encourages her to respond, finding a dark thrill in the thought of her infidelity. Sometimes the complex sexual attitudes suggest Lawrence: Rowan speaks of the bond formed between him and Robert through their love of the same woman. There is much of *Desire*, too, although Joyce is less concerned with imposing a tidy and dramatic pattern on events.

It is strange to hear the author of "Ulysses" using dialogue in which the language is evasive and full of hints, rarely saying what it means. Rowan questions his wife: "Did he kiss you? On the lips? Or... the other way?"

The verve with which Mr. Pinter directs is matched by the performances of the actors. Vivienne Merchant, suppressing her own intelligence, is a moving Bertha. Timothy West, too, as the friend blundering out

his depth, gives a warm and perfectly judged portrayal while there is nothing on the London stage to equal the sardonic passion of John Wood in the role of Rowan. *Exiles* is a sometimes demanding, but immensely rewarding experience.

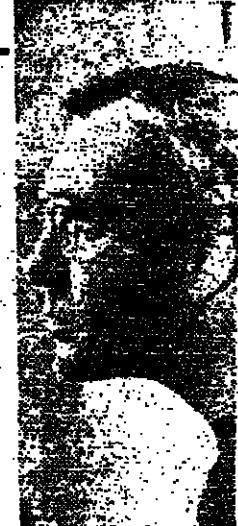
At the Strand Theatre, J.B. Priestley's broad comedy "When We Are Married" receives its first London revival since the original production 32 years ago. Mr. Priestley, present at the first night, seemed delighted both by the production and its enthusiastic reception. He was reportedly concerned over the casting of the key role of photographer Henry Ormonroyd, a part he has played himself, finally giving his imprimatur to Fred Emney.

It may seem churlish not to welcome Mr. Emney back to the West End theatre. He is often hugely, in his usual guise of an innocent 280-pound baby, incongruously clad in a tuxedo suit, clutching a cigar and a monocle. He stalks round the stage like a rogue elephant on tiptoe. He inadvertently sits on a book and removes it with the ad-lib: "I never could stand heights." Another time, having invited the lady sitting by his side to accompany him across the stage to the piano, he struggles to rearrange his bulk into a forward position that will propel him out of his armchair, and finally slides with the words: "We won't rush." When, at last, he does reach the piano, Mr. Emney stops the show.

But he is, as always, Fred Emney and not Mr. Priestley's blunt North Country photographer. He performs as a stand-up, or more often, propped-up, comedian and seriously alters the balance of the play.

The first act drags badly, and much of the verbal humor has, inevitably, aged ("If my mother were alive today, she'd be turning in her grave"). But the central situation is still alive: three highly respectable, snobbish couples celebrating their 25th wedding anniversary discover that they were never properly married. The cast extracts the maximum amount of fun from this, and the second and third acts are full of amusement, due in part to some excellent character actors, especially from Hugh Lloyd as a bespectacled husband who regains his courage, and from Peggy Mount, another heavyweight talent, as a shrill who is tamed.

Joan Littlewood's Theatre Workshop production of "The Projector" opens at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, Dec. 1. It is a comic opera by William Rufus Chelwood, for many



Harold Pinter
...Writes

years the promoter at Lane Theatre. First on April 15, 1739, it same night, appeared of political pressure, with what Miss Little as the highly topical property speculation.

The Royal Shakespeare Company is to present three-week Christmas the Aldwych Theatre productions seen a year at Stratford: "B" with Donald Sinden Ashcroft and Bressa and "The Two Gals Verona," with Ian and Peter Egan.

At the Marmalade Nov. 29, Robert Lowe from his own poetry questions from the a

Other new plays London: ac/dc by Heathcote at the Royal Court, over 30 will trust this ing play, incandes energy, about moderate man in search morality. A significant modern British drama if you can.

Palace, devised Burns, Charles Mar the company, at the C Environmental theatre the audience on the sets the action on it Brave attempt to com with world's indifference suicide of the Czar who burned himself t protest the Russian i his country. But, so fails to move or open maybe because everyo ed distrusts the use o carry the message.

The Winslow Boy by Rathbone, at the New. ing revival of Rath play. Did Ronnie Win five shillings? Will done? Will right per anyone care? Every thanks to fine perfor

The Wild Duck by sen, at the Criterion for those who want classic play and the of Michael Denison. I and Hayley Mills. I with a stiff upper and terribly genteel, duck" neatly evince served in aspic.

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Art in London

Carrington's One-Man Show

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Upper Grosvenor Galleries, 18 Upper Grosvenor St., mounted the first-ever one-man show of the work of Carrington (1893-1982). One of a celebrated group of students at the Slade School of Art, Carrington was trained at its finest period immediately before World War I. She became involved with Lytton Strachey, with whom she lived for a number of years.

After her meeting with Strachey, her painting became an almost private activity, practiced for him and a few close friends.

This show includes not only drawings and oils but also book illustrations, wood engravings, tiles and paintings on glass. All show her to have been a neglected and very competent artist.

At the Fine Arts Society, 143 New Bond St., a Scottish Arts Council exhibition, which has been touring its native land

since May of this year, is being shown. Entitled "Three Scottish Colorists," it is a large selection of the work of F.C.B. Cadell (1883-1937), Leslie Hunt (1878-1931) and S.J. Peploe (1871-1955). All three trained and worked abroad; all three had a predilection for fauve colors; all three were much influenced by the French. This is, as one would expect, a very bright and lively figurative show.

At the Institute of Contemporary Arts, Nash House, The Mall, organized by Monika Kinley in conjunction with London Arts Gallery, there is a beautiful exhibition of "Ten Flowerpieces 1970" by Derrick Greaves. These are a progressive seasonal series of ten screenprints, using flowers as the starting point. Technically, they are prints of the first quality; compositionally, they are exactly right; in color, they are the epitome of harmony and taste. These new flower pieces are some of the best British graphic work it has yet seen my privilege to see.

Two excellent exhibitions of French painting are taking place in Bruton Street. At No. 30, the Lefevre Gallery has its annual exhibition of 19th and

"Still Life and Fruit"
by Samuel
Peploe at the
Fine Arts
Gallery.

20th century French paintings, which this year includes a fine Bonnard portrait, "Le Corsage Orange"; a predominantly orange and pink still life by Vlaminck; a delicate Degas pastel of four dancers, one of Lepine's airy and windblown Seine-scenes; and a typical Matisse of 1923, "La Leçon de Piano."

At No. 31 Bruton St., Arthur Tooth & Sons holds its annual

exhibition of recent acquisitions. This too includes a Degas drawing and a Vlaminck flower piece. Other works of particular importance in this show include a Spanish landscape by the still underestimated Louis Valtat; a Provencal landscape of clarity and bravura technique by Derain; a Gougon of 1883, of the village of Lourmarin, which anticipates the brightest feasts of full Impressionism; and an ex-

cellent divisionist baroque in Venice by... At the Hamlet Gall St., one of Carrington's students at the Slade John Nash, has a set of watercolors, New Year, and still but in his Suffolk stud perhaps the most sylvan of English cries. Always he evokes and gray and delicate the English country rarely so well as in pencil and wash drawings.

On the Arts Agenda

The season of the Domaine Musical opens Dec. 7 at the Theatre de la Ville in Paris with a program that includes Schoenberg's "Herzogshausen" for soprano, celesta, harmonium and harp, Fendereck's Second Quartet, Beethoven's "Grosse Fuge" and Mahler's "Ligues."

The Ballet of the 20th Century is presenting a Ravel-Stravinsky program until Nov. 23, comprised of Maurice Be-

jart's productions of Ravel's "Bolero" and Stravinsky's "Les Noces." The principal item on the program at the Cirque Royal in Brussels is "The Firebird" in the new version recently mounted for the first time by Béjart to the Stravinsky orchestral suite with the company of the Paris Opéra.

The current SIGMA-VI, an annual week of contem-

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The Alvin Alley American Dance Theatre will be at the Sadler's Wells Theatre from Nov. 23 to Dec. 5 with a repertoire of 17 ballets. Two of them—"Child of the Earth" by Kelvin Rodardier and "Adagio for a Dead Soldier" by Geoffrey Holder—are first performances, and eight others will be London premieres. The company has not been to London since 1965.

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perb Craftsmanship

By Sourin Melikian

Nov. 20—A hundred and twenty-three years ago, when painter Thomas Couture was hailed as the greatest of his time when his huge painting, "The Romans of the Decadence," was exhibited at the 1847 salon. The art critics of the time, unanimous: the 1847 salon would be the last of their century because of Couture's achievement. Théophile Gautier, poet, novelist and art critic, waxed lyrical. But his life petered out and Couture, after his death in 1879, into oblivion.

Monday, contemporary collectors will have an opportunity to bid against that of Gautier et al by the hand of bidding at auction. Fifty-three preparatory sketches, mostly in crayon, with a few touches of chalk, will be by the auctioneering team of Etienne Ader, Jean-Louis and Antoine Ader. Perhaps collectors will be reluctant to bid on the work of a neglected painter often unidentified.

As paid at auctions in recent years suggest rather the contemptible figure of a Couture work is \$370, 1969, for a sketch of the back of a woman's head, about 7 7/8 inches. No other drawing by Couture has been auctioned, either in Europe or America, since then. Such is partly owing to the rarity of sketches by Couture, and the fact that the work of a neglected painter often unidentified.

This is rather a shame, Couture was, admittedly, a painter who executed the conventional pictures for which he yearned—but his stroke was masterly when he dashed almost absent-minded preliminary studies. A in 1815, at the early age of 15 Thomas Couture a pupil of Jean-Antoine Gros. "But, my little friend, like an old member of the [Fines Arts] Academy," Gros—he meant it as a compliment. When Gros, who, speaking, stood half-way between the worst type of ion and tremulous romanticism, committed suicide, Cou-



Thomas Couture's "La Charette à Bras."

ture began studying with Delacroix, who imparted to his pupils a taste for even more academic compositions of a moralizing turn. Thomas Couture's first major painting, in 1837, was titled "Noah, Just Coming Out of the Ark With His Family, Offering a Sacrifice to God After the Deluge." (It is now in storage at the Louvre.) Then came "The Romans of the Decadence," which made him famous overnight. From then on, he had countless orders from the French government.

He might have become a millionaire, had he not been so short-tempered. For example, one day, Napoleon III was in Couture's studio, posing for a picture ordered by the government. It was to be called "The Christening of the Her Apparent" and was to be a huge composition, showing a crowd watching the ceremony in Notre-Dame with the emperor's uncle, the late Napoleon III, floating overhead in a cloud. Growing restless, Napoleon III, who had been sitting in total silence for quite some time, finally ventured a mild remark to break the monotony. "Sire," growled the painter, "who is painting this picture, Your Majesty or me?" This sort of thing, coupled with endless wrangles with civil servants who were supposed to be overseeing state commissions, added nothing to Couture's personal popularity. Be that as it may, the work did progress, although the face of the emperor was left unfinished. The present whereabouts of this painting is unknown.

Among the works to be sold Monday is a rough preliminary sketch for this huge work, showing the emperor from his shoulders to his knees. It is powerfully drawn in bold crayon strokes outlining the body. No doubt, it is vastly superior to the now forgotten semi-finished work.

Indeed, the studies in the sale leave no doubt as to where Couture's true talent lay. As a draftsman he was superb. His theory was that one should draw quickly to train the eye. This is what he did when he jotted down the country peddler, drawing a cart with his wife and children. Or when he wanted to put down a passing impression of women slumped on their benches at mass, with the ghostly silhouette of the priest looming high in the right corner.

There is a Damier quality to these two studies and to a few others, strangely contrasting with the 18th-century mood of some of Couture's other studies. There is a sketch of Pierrot and Harlequin in the sale that is strikingly suggestive of Watteau. Occasionally, Couture is good enough to remind us that he was the teacher of the great Edouard Manet himself. In some sketches, one senses the strong black outlines that were to characterize Manet's work.

Here is a sale for art lovers who like drawings and do not think that celebrity is a must when it comes to buying art. Couture may have a special appeal to Americans. A large number of his pupils came from the States.

Two exceptional sales of old master prints will take place in London next week. The first, at Christie's on Tuesday, includes some outstanding prints by Albrecht Dürer. Lot 29 is a first state impression of "St. Jerome in Penitence"—of which only one other example was known in the past. Some of the best Rembrandts to come up at auction recently will also be included. They come as forerunners to the dazzling collection of 133 Rembrandt etchings formed by the 10th Viscount Downe (1907-1965). This collection will be sold Thursday at Sotheby's.

Around the Spanish Galleries

MADRID

José Caballero, Galeria Juana Mordo, Villanueva 7, Madrid, through November.

Caballero is obsessed by circles and texture. There are complete circles, parts of circles, roads leading to circles, tracks left by circles. The canvas is palette scratched and paint scooped into which with the surface deliberately worked over in parts. Browns, rusty reds and white predominate, white used to starting effect with yellow in one, the whole poetic, fascinating and extremely virile.

Zobel, Galeria Egan, Villanueva 28, Madrid, to Dec. 5.

Zobel is the painter who gave his wonderful collection of Spanish art to the Cuadra Museum. Here his own work is influenced by the Orient, abstract shapes in brown-black oil on paper, so delicate they seem to take wing and fly.

Francisco Peinado, Urculo, Museo Arte Contemporaneo, Paseo Recoletos 20, Madrid, through November.

Surrealist, biological and organic, Peinado uses mixed techniques in his powerful paintings of bulbous forms, shoes and eyes. His colorful red canvases show the influence of the 12 years he spent in Brazil. Monsters grow from cells; gray becomes multi-colored with his brush. His spider drawings have the same horrific impact as the canvases. Urculo is probably the best exponent of hard-edge painting in Spain. His psychodelic color shocks, as do the subjects of his paintings—naked women in compromising positions with butterflies, cushions and animals. His exhibition was arranged by Galeria Sen.

Fernando Saez, Galeria Kreisler, Seirano 16, Madrid, through November.

One of the founders of "new figurative" art in Spain, Saez's paintings have a brute strength and force while retaining a certain lyrical quality. Browns and beiges combined with textural variations show his deep understanding of paint, and his bolder use of color in the miniature canvases in mastery.

BARCELONA

Iturralde, Galeria Rene Metras, Consejo de Ciento 331, Barcelona, through November.

Iturralde paints geometric forms on pieces of wood which are themselves variations of different geometric shapes. Concerned with the problem of space and movement, he uses color to achieve an illusion of space. The effect is rather like a child's building components or an architect's futuristic model and owes nothing to Vasarely.

GALLERIA

Collectiva, Galeria Aquitania, Avenida Sarria 21 & 23, Barcelona, to Dec. 2.

The Aquitania opens with many big names in the Spanish art world, and the result is that some completely outstrip the others. The winners are a new color-alive abstract by Argon, two small black, white, and brown paper collages by Guinart, a textured abstract of ochre, brown and red rubbed over the white painted ground by Suarez and Millares' collages of black, white and rusty red burrap cut, knotted, stretched, sewn, painted and bunched out to create different planes.

Arts Brasileras Contemporaneo 1970, Hospital 55, Barcelona, through November.

This traveling exhibition of contemporary Brazilian art is a curious mixture of primitive.

AUCTION SALES IN VERSAILLES (FRANCE)

Maitre Paul MARTIN, Auctioneer, 8 Av. de Seaux, Tel.: 950-58-08.

1) Sunday, November 29, at 2 p.m. TRIANON PALACE, 1 Bid. de la Reine.

IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS 2) SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, at 2 p.m. PALAIS DES CONGRES, Place d'Armes.

OLD PAINTINGS, XVIIIth, XIXth Century and EMPIRE FURNITURE, OLD TAPESTRIES. (Catalogues on request.)

Public viewing: Friday from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. - Saturday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

abstract, and new figurative painting. The outstanding work is by two Japanese living in Brazil, abstract oils by Manabu Mabe and fine silk-screen prints by Tomie Ohtake. Rosina Becker De Valles primitives are charming and very Latin American in flavor. There are 11 women among the 27 exhibitors.

—SHEILA ANNE DE BARRY.

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ORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).

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art brought \$1 mil-

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night that was as

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room time and again

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as spectators intently

followed the fortunes of the

various pieces.

Roy Lichtenstein's "Big Paint-

ing No. 6," a 1965 work in great

waves of red, green and black

washes, was the star of the sale,

bringing \$75,000. That equaled

the previous record auction

price paid for an American

painting while its creator was

still alive. The distinction is

shared by William Harenet.

The Lichtenstein piece went to

Galerie Rudolf Swirner of

Munich and The Hague.

Even better things were ex-

pected at the auction. Of six

works consigned by Mr. and

Mrs. Robert C. Scull, two were

bought back by the New York

collectors. They were the late

Mark Rothko's "No. 16-1960"

at \$85,000 and "Two Flags" by

Jasper Johns, a double image

of the American flag, for

\$105,000.

Other works with great ex-

pectations that were bought

back were a quiet monochrome

"Temnyon," a Jasper Johns at

\$70,000 and "Pink Disaster" by

Andy Warhol at \$19,000. Both

are owned by Mr. and Mrs.

Donald Factor of Beverly Hills,

Calif., whose collection was on

the block.

A Clifford Still composition,

"Indian Red and Black 1945-47,"

went for \$80,000, an auction

record for that artist.

A realistic, three-dimensional

construction of a stove with

roasts, pots and vegetables by

Clas Oldenburg, all in life size,

also made an auction record for

that artist. It went to Gale-

rie Swirner for \$45,000.

Jackson Pollock's "Painting

No. 23 (Frogman)" was bought

back for \$70,000 by its unnamed

owner, one of about ten paint-

ings that failed to attain mini-

miums established by consignors.

works by Peofan.

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OTHEBY'S

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ated Company: Parke-Bernet Galleries Inc., New York)

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PRESSIONIST AND MODERN

INTINGS AND

ULPTURE

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other owners



Paul Gauguin, Deux Filles bretonnes, Pastel, signed with initials, 1889, 29 1/2 by 20 inches.

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News Analysis

It's Nixon Twisting Fed's Arm

part Rowen
Nov. 20 (WP).—President Nixon and his economic predecessors are trying to twist the Federal Reserve's monetary policy to suit their own needs, and the Fed is resisting.

Mr. Nixon's old friend, Mr. Burns, is the man who has become the face of the Fed's resistance to the President's demands for more money.

Mr. Burns is a man of quiet strength, a man who has been in the Fed for 15 years. He is a man who has seen the Fed through some of its darkest hours, and he is a man who has seen the Fed through some of its brightest.

Mr. Burns is a man who has seen the Fed through some of its darkest hours, and he is a man who has seen the Fed through some of its brightest.

Burns at White House Meeting

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—President Nixon and Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns met this morning to discuss the fiscal and monetary policy mix necessary to stimulate an orderly growth of the economy, White House spokesman Ronald Ziegler said.

Mr. Ziegler stressed the 45-minute meeting was purely a routine consultation and sidestepped questions on whether the President urged Mr. Burns to accelerate the growth in the money supply. He repeated that both fiscal and monetary aspects of future growth were discussed.

Asked if the administration was considering some form of income policy, wage and price restraint or "jawboning," Mr. Ziegler said he would not use those terms in this context. But he conceded the administration is interested in moves beyond orthodox fiscal and monetary policies.

Other conferees later in the day were Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, and members of the productivity commission, a "watchdog" panel created several months ago to keep watch over disparities in wages and prices.

specific story. These are the seasonally adjusted, daily average totals for the basic money supply as published by the Fed:

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Dec. 16	\$204.7 billion
Dec. 23	\$204.7 billion
Dec. 30	\$204.7 billion
Jan. 6	\$204.7 billion
Jan. 13	\$204.7 billion
Jan. 20	\$204.7 billion
Jan. 27	\$204.7 billion
Feb. 3	\$204.7 billion
Feb. 10	\$204.7 billion
Feb. 17	\$204.7 billion
Feb. 24	\$204.7 billion
Mar. 2	\$204.7 billion
Mar. 9	\$204.7 billion
Mar. 16	\$204.7 billion
Mar. 23	\$204.7 billion
Mar. 30	\$204.7 billion
Apr. 6	\$204.7 billion
Apr. 13	\$204.7 billion
Apr. 20	\$204.7 billion
Apr. 27	\$204.7 billion
May 4	\$204.7 billion
May 11	\$204.7 billion
May 18	\$204.7 billion
May 25	\$204.7 billion
Jun. 1	\$204.7 billion
Jun. 8	\$204.7 billion
Jun. 15	\$204.7 billion
Jun. 22	\$204.7 billion
Jun. 29	\$204.7 billion
Jul. 6	\$204.7 billion
Jul. 13	\$204.7 billion
Jul. 20	\$204.7 billion
Jul. 27	\$204.7 billion
Aug. 3	\$204.7 billion
Aug. 10	\$204.7 billion
Aug. 17	\$204.7 billion
Aug. 24	\$204.7 billion
Aug. 31	\$204.7 billion
Sep. 7	\$204.7 billion
Sep. 14	\$204.7 billion
Sep. 21	\$204.7 billion
Sep. 28	\$204.7 billion
Oct. 5	\$204.7 billion
Oct. 12	\$204.7 billion
Oct. 19	\$204.7 billion
Oct. 26	\$204.7 billion
Nov. 2	\$204.7 billion
Nov. 9	\$204.7 billion
Nov. 16	\$204.7 billion
Nov. 23	\$204.7 billion
Nov. 30	\$204.7 billion
Dec. 7	\$204.7 billion
Dec. 14	\$204.7 billion
Dec. 21	\$204.7 billion
Dec. 28	\$204.7 billion
Jan. 4	\$204.7 billion
Jan. 11	\$204.7 billion
Jan. 18	\$204.7 billion
Jan. 25	\$204.7 billion
Feb. 1	\$204.7 billion
Feb. 8	\$204.7 billion
Feb. 15	\$204.7 billion
Feb. 22	\$204.7 billion
Feb. 29	\$204.7 billion
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May 21	\$204.7 billion
May 28	\$204.7 billion
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Aug. 27	\$204.7 billion
Sep. 3	\$204.7 billion
Sep. 10	\$204.7 billion
Sep. 17	\$204.7 billion
Sep. 24	\$204.7 billion

— 1970 — Stocks and		Sis.		
High.	Low.	Div. in 5	100s.	First. High Low
15 1/4	11 1/4	WashStl .70n	1	117 1/2 117 1/2 11

[illegible]

ing prices on Nov. 20, 1970

[illegible]

10.91	10.91	Cus	S2	9.18	10.02	Inv.
5.33	5.79	Cus	S3	6.48	7.07	Unr.
8.70	8.85	Cus	S4	3.70	4.84	Sp.

[illegible]

10.07 14.28	Mil- Gm	4.39	4.75	Tech
11.93 13.04	MuUS Gv	10.52	10.68	Synor
7.43 8.12	Mu OmG	4.66	5.07	TMR
7.79 8.14				

[illegible]

3.84	4.20	O'Neill	10.99	10.99	Viking
6.31	6.89	Oppenhe	6.86	7.50	WallSt
7.05	7.70	Opp AIM	8.94	9.77	Wash

10.13 10.13	OTC	Sec	54.10 10.15	Wellington
10.10 8.10	Pace	Fund	6.83 7.49	Eschsch
6.40 6.10	Paul	Rev	6.65 7.15	Invest
8.92 7.98	Penn	St	6.57 6.93	Algon
1.64 2.01	Pa Mutl		3.91 3.53	Tech
13.46 14.22	Philis		12.943.52	Trust
6.50 6.50	Plan	Rev	6.50 6.50	Wells
6.59 7.22	Plan St		18.9410.84	Well
3.24 4.69	Plan	Ent	5.70 5.25	Wind
9.51 4.37	Plan	Rev	10.21 11.17	Winds
2.93	Plan Inv		9.70 9.93	Whitish
8.17 8.86				Whisp
7.07 6.57				Winef
6.25 6.85	N	Era	8.57 9.77	Winc F
5.30 5.51	N	Hor	22.02 22.02	Worth
4.01 4.36	Port	Fund	8.54 8.84	Zeliger

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

[illegible]

One Dollar

was north yesterday:

Austrian schillings.....	25.63
Belgian francs.....	49.68
British pound (\$ per £).....	2.34
Canadian dollars.....	2.34
Danish crowns.....	7.54
Dutch guilders.....	3.66
Finnish marks.....	4.16
French francs.....	5.53
German marks.....	3.66
Greek drachmas.....	30.00
Italian lire.....	632.78
Mexican pesos.....	12.50
Norwegian crowns.....	7.16
Portuguese escudos.....	23.55
Spanish pesetas.....	66.65
Swedish crowns.....	5.17
Swiss francs.....	4.31

The above rates are yesterday's clearing buying rates on local exchanges. The extended local commercial and sight variations depend on the type of transaction.

ELLIS AG ZUERICH
Weinplatz 6
Phone: 27 41 47—Telex: 53 65
BROKERS FOR:
Stocks - Eurobonds - Eurodeposits

1000

**How to start benefiting
from investment management
with as little as \$5,000**

If the money you have today is to grow in the future toward more income, or for education, travel, leisure, retirement, it must be kept working full time to achieve your goals.

Yet you may find that you are actually losing ground due to inflation, taxes or lack of time for investment decisions.

To help solve this problem, clients in 35 countries have turned to The Danforth Associates Investment Management Plan. It has, we believe, proved especially efficient in providing continuing capital growth supervision for portfolios of from \$5,000 to \$50,000—on behalf of people who recognize and can share the risks and rewards of common stock investments. The cost is modest, as low as \$100 per year.

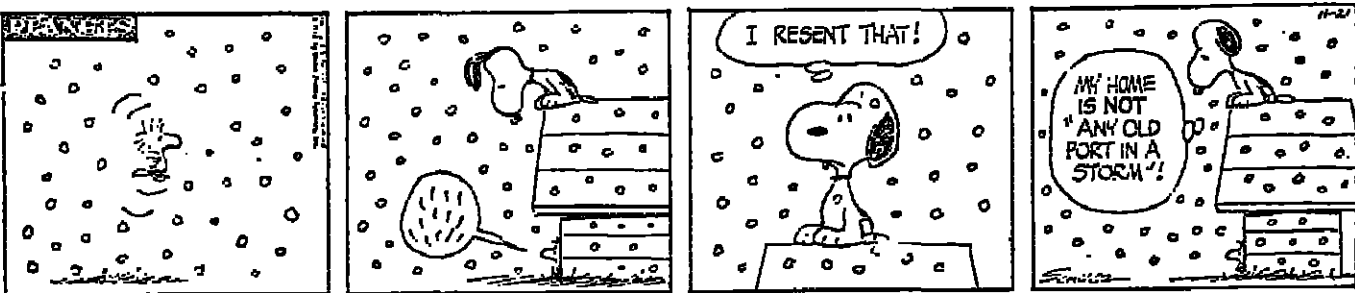
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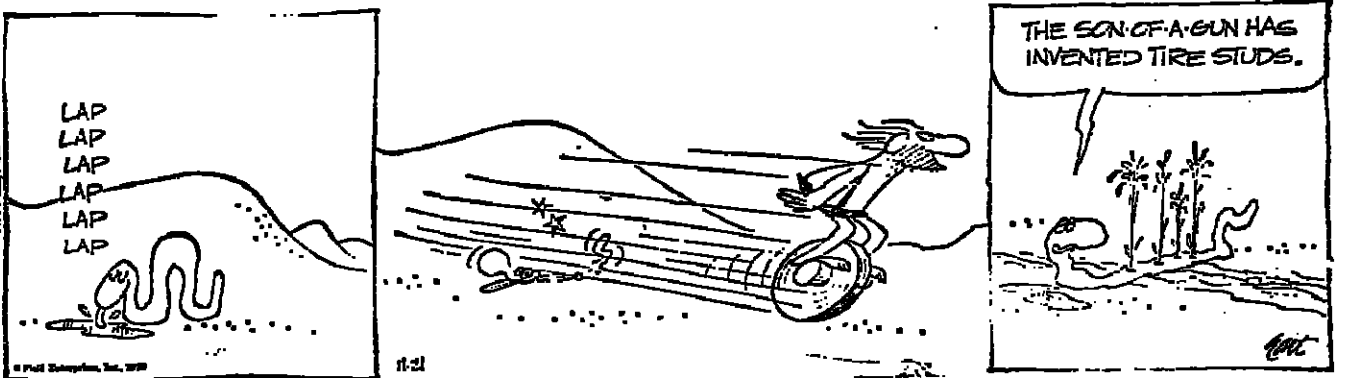
THE FOUR GREAT HOTELS OF SPAIN

 <div data-bbox="1266 2288 1478 2430"> <p>Hotel Melia Mallorca</p> <p>Reservations: Hoteles Melia, EDIFICIO MELIA c/Princesa, 25 MADRID - 8, Spain. OR YOUR NEAREST TRAVEL AGENT Tel: 246 58 00 Telex 27333 c/Princesa, 25, MADRID (8) Cables: CATELSA ESPANA</p> </div>	 <div data-bbox="1759 2288 1976 2430"> <p>Hotel Melia Don Pepe</p> <p>Reservations: Hoteles Melia, EDIFICIO MELIA c/Princesa, 25 MADRID - 8, Spain. OR YOUR NEAREST TRAVEL AGENT Tel: 246 58 00 Telex 27333 c/Princesa, 25, MADRID (8) Cables: CATELSA ESPANA</p> </div>
 <div data-bbox="1266 2564 1478 2706"> <p>HOTEL Melia Moreque</p> <p>Reservations: Hoteles Melia, EDIFICIO MELIA c/Princesa, 25 MADRID - 8, Spain. OR YOUR NEAREST TRAVEL AGENT Tel: 246 58 00 Telex 27333 c/Princesa, 25, MADRID (8) Cables: CATELSA ESPANA</p> </div>	 <div data-bbox="1759 2564 1976 2706"> <p>Hotel Melia Torremolinos</p> <p>Reservations: Hoteles Melia, EDIFICIO MELIA c/Princesa, 25 MADRID - 8, Spain. OR YOUR NEAREST TRAVEL AGENT Tel: 246 58 00 Telex 27333 c/Princesa, 25, MADRID (8) Cables: CATELSA ESPANA</p> </div>

PEANUTS



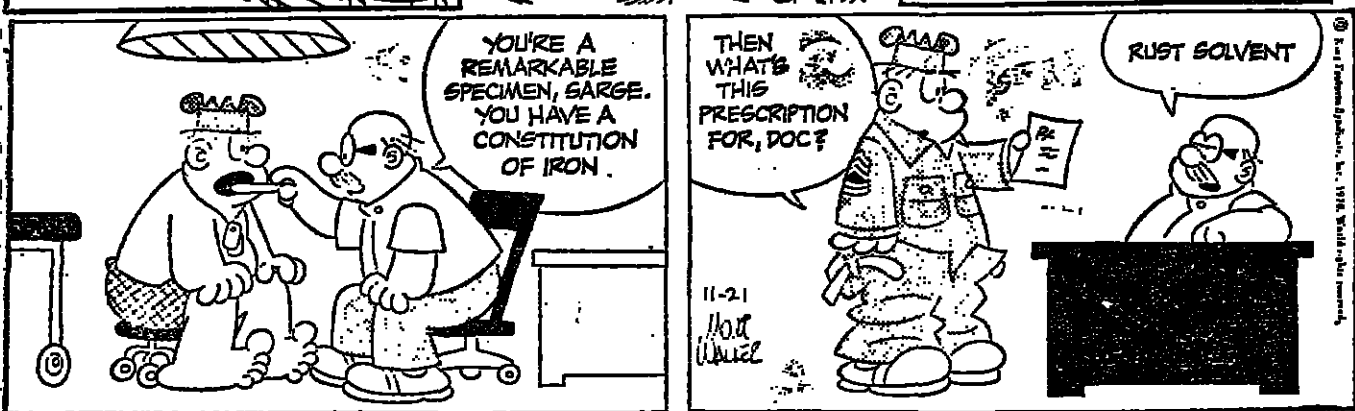
E.C.



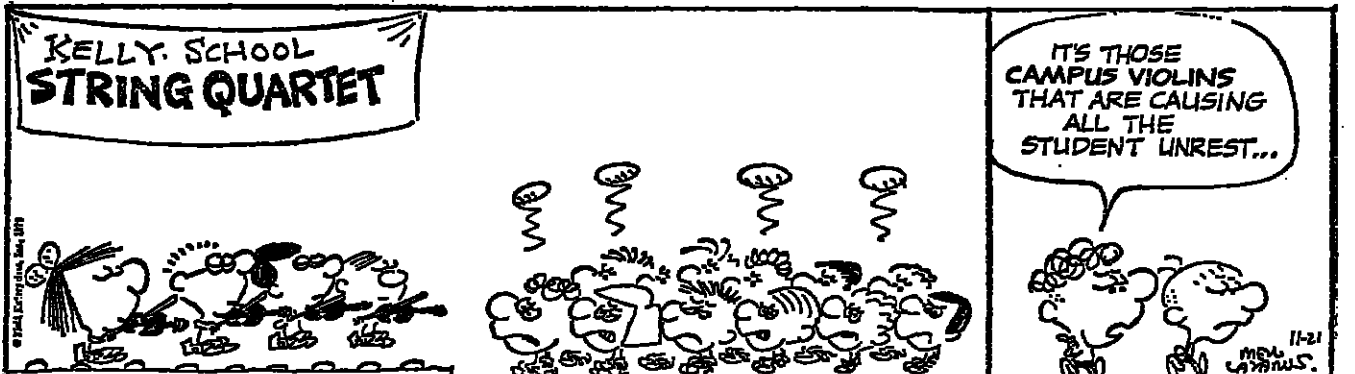
KILABNER



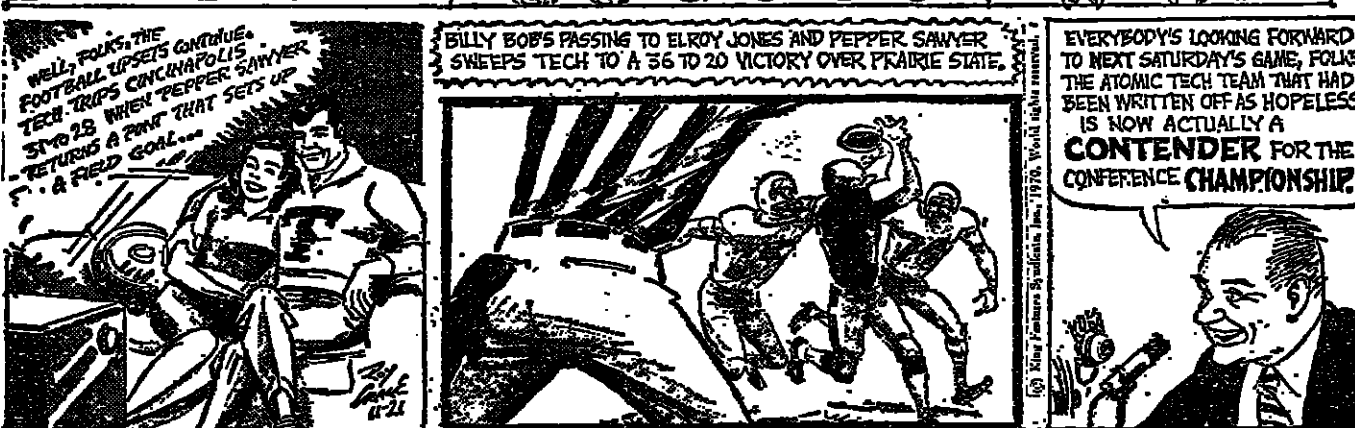
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



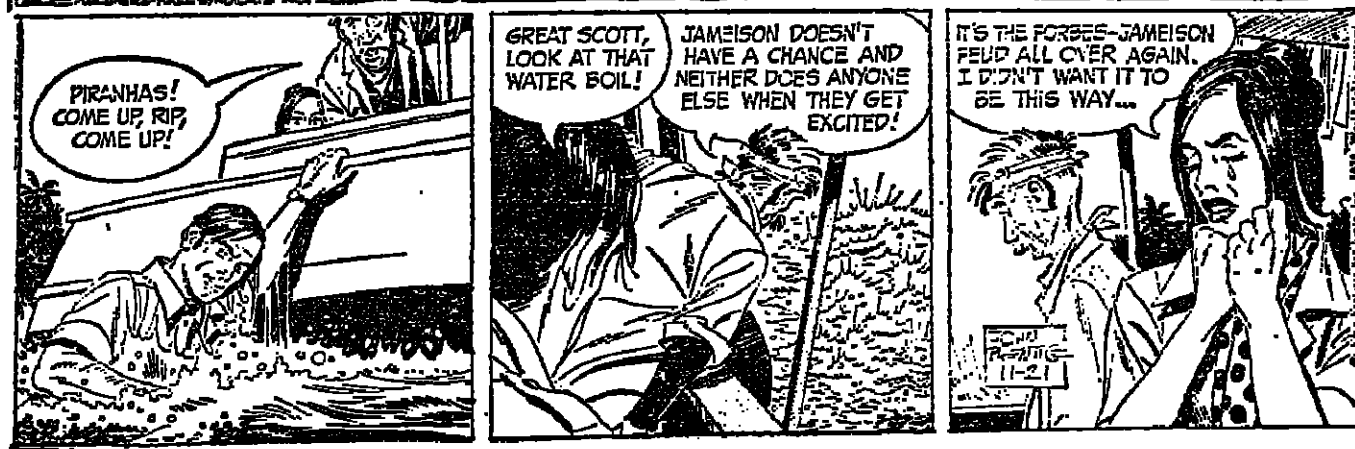
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAMEG
DIPAL
PREEMA
CAJALK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers Monday)

Jumbles: FAVOR GULE CUDDLE EXODUS
Yesterday's Answer: How he carried his business problems home—IN HIS GRIEF CASE

- ACROSS
- 1 Soft shoe
 - 2 Gait: Abbr.
 - 3 False gods
 - 4 Dr. DeLille's pig
 - 5 Winchester
 - 6 Cheerful sound
 - 7 Smiling broadly
 - 8 Time
 - 9 Perch of New Jersey
 - 10 Drag strip for chariots
 - 11 Pacific island group
 - 12 It's Latin divine
 - 13 Trachea's grille, punny style
 - 14 Deep
 - 15 Substantive: Van.
 - 16 Mx. men
 - 17 Fr. girl
 - 18 Jabbawocky
 - 19 Reclipter
 - 20 "This recording"
 - 21 What it takes to make a wink
 - 22 Basic interview
 - 23 Organic compound
 - 24 Govt. air agency
 - 25 Armada: Abbr.
 - 26 Wall hanging
 - 27 Number one
 - 28 "Waitin' on"
 - 29 May features
 - 30 Gaelic exclamations
 - 31 Without exception
 - 32 Office
 - 33 Friday's TV show
 - 34 Sticky stuff
 - 35 Arctic explorer
 - 36 "I had the wings..."
 - 37 Has it out
 - 38 Nostrils
 - 39 Steam bath
 - 40 Parton: Abbr.
 - 41 Many people
 - 42 Hat named for a palmer
 - 43 Kind of ring
 - 44 Eager
 - 45 No room
 - 46 Sidewalk test in July
 - 47 Island
 - 48 Thesen matron, punny style
 - 49 Trachea's grille, punny style
 - 50 Blue-black
 - 51 Abbr.
 - 52 Labels
 - 53 Samson's F. R.
 - 54 Wander a little
 - 55 Teachers' org.
 - 56 Dishes capital
 - 57 "... produced"
 - 58 Impose on: Foot.
 - 59 Church group
 - 60 Abbr.
 - 61 Dinner course
 - 62 Stew
 - 63 Warning in a Ritey poem
 - 64 Garden shrub
 - 65 Kind of yell
 - 66 Small case
 - 67 Surprised
 - 68 Exclamations
 - 69 Convinced to perdition
 - 70 Name of a knight's approach
 - 71 Teak-like drinks
 - 72 Old musical symbol
 - 73 Kind of prunes
 - 74 X-ray goggles
 - 75 Small derranda
 - 76 Carriers: Abbr.
- DOWN
- 1 Copy: Prefix
 - 2 To tell children
 - 3 Risk and gobble
 - 4 Near
 - 5 "I had the wings..."
 - 6 Has it out
 - 7 East high off
 - 8 Risk
 - 9 Noble
 - 10 Century plant
 - 11 Kind of forces
 - 12 Daniel's arena

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. STAMINIS, 2. PAGES, 3. TAPOOS, 4. AMATEUR, 5. AROSE, 6. AVENUES, 7. WELTERWEIGHTS, 8. GELATIN, 9. LEADS, 10. DEERSON, 11. FOUR, 12. SHOD, 13. TENS, 14. ONION, 15. OWNERS, 16. ABALL, 17. LAMMED, 18. SINEAD, 19. GILMUSY, 20. CARLA'S, 21. ACTUS, 22. GAILLON, 23. HETTER, 24. COMUS, 25. SINEAD, 26. ARIES, 27. BEHINE, 28. EATEN, 29. EME, 30. RISS, 31. MARIACUA, 32. LIAS, 33. CHAN, 34. GAT, 35. PATIES, 36. OWLITS, 37. CHIPS, 38. ELKENTS, 39. PRAY, 40. PULIT, 41. RANDY, 42. SEN, 43. PERITUD, 44. ALBINO, 45. THIES, 46. STRIPS, 47. SEEDY, 48. STAIR, 49. SINE, 50. TUMP, 51. WTES, 52. PEENS, 53. SHAT, 54. ANOR, 55. HETTER, 56. COMUS, 57. SINEAD, 58. ARIES, 59. BEHINE, 60. EATEN, 61. EME, 62. RISS, 63. MARIACUA, 64. LIAS, 65. CHAN, 66. GAT, 67. PATIES, 68. OWLITS, 69. CHIPS, 70. ELKENTS, 71. PRAY, 72. PULIT, 73. RANDY, 74. SEN, 75. PERITUD, 76. ALBINO, 77. THIES, 78. STRIPS, 79. SEEDY, 80. STAIR, 81. SINE, 82. TUMP, 83. WTES, 84. PEENS, 85. SHAT, 86. ANOR, 87. HETTER, 88. COMUS, 89. 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Frazier Ends Silence, Says Ali 'Needs Me'

By Dave Anderson

IT, Nov. 20 (NYT).—After weeks of careful silence, Joe Frazier responded sharply today to Al's taunts.

As loud because he's scared," heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali's attempt to discredit his mid knockout of Bob Foster.

"He needs me, I don't need him," Frazier said.

By displaying pride in his status as a contender, Frazier attempted to minimize any

known as Cassius Clay, hadrazier in Atlanta, where he champion's victory on closed-

hipped a String Bean

y can whip a string bean," d, "but I'm on his trail. He pped anyway yet. What hap- ed that he lost respect for b because it didn't have any it just give me those openings y him some power he'll have

h Ali preparing for his Dec. 7

Clear Bonavena at Madison rden, an eventual Frazier-Ali's

has developed into sport's overal conversation piece.

ll an even-money fight," he Greek) Snyder, the Las

snicker, said by telephone, price could change if Clay lies in Bonavena, who's never ed. Or if he looks bad

navena, it could change the ions of such heavyweights as

Floyd Patterson, Jimmy Ellis and Jerry Quarry typify the diverse theories.

"Frazier has a 50-50 chance," said Patterson, the ex-champion. "Frazier reminds me of Rocky Marciano; he can throw a lot of terrific punches and take a lot of punches, but Clay has the fastest feet and hands."

"Clay is really fast," said Ellis, stopped by Frazier in five rounds and once Ali's sparring partner. "And he can hit a lot harder than people think."

"I like Frazier," said Quarry, stopped on cuts by Ali in three rounds and by Frazier in seven. "I know Frazier punches too hard for Clay. He'd be the aggressor. Clay can't punch hard enough to keep Frazier away."

Although the confrontation could be jeopardized by a United States Supreme Court decision on Ali's draft-refusal conviction, Feb. 17 is the target date, either at the Garden or the Houston Astrodome.

\$100 Understanding

"We think we've got a better than 50 percent chance of landing it," said Harry Markson, the Garden boxing director. "Not every city can charge \$100 for a ticket."

Since an Ali-Frazier showdown looms as a sure sellout, the Garden promoters are exploring the possibility of closed-circuit TV location in the New York area, thereby minimizing the Astro-dome's argument that a Garden bout would waste the lucrative New York market for closed-circuit TV.

Significantly, the Garden will use Manhattan Center as a closed-circuit TV site for the Ali-Bonavena overflow. Four suburban New York locations didn't detract from the Garden drawing a near-capacity crowd of 18,036, producing a \$100,000 gate for George Foreman's second-round knockout of Boone Kirman, followed by a Frazier-Foster telecast from Cobo Arena, where \$300 produced \$130,000.

Foreman, the unbeaten 21-year-old



SPIED A PUNCHER—If you were a walkin' the streets of Detroit, the streets of Detroit, walkin' one day after the heavyweight title fight, you might have spied champ Joe Frazier with his gloves just a danglin', his guitar at the ready and waiting for Clay.

heavyweight whom some boxing observers view as the eventual destroyer of both Frazier and Ali, has recorded 11 knockouts in 24 bouts. But his manager, Dick Sadler, intends to develop him gradually, hoping to arrange two more bouts before 1971.

Foster has been ordered by the World Boxing Association to sign for title defense within 90 days. Jimmy Dupree of Jersey City is the No. 1 contender. But Dr. Robert Bennett, who attended Foster after his knockout, advised him not to compete for three months.

But Not Four, Nine and One

Still for God, Country

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20 (NYT).—The St. Louis Cardinals, so im-mouncing Dallas on Monday night, were last season suggested that the motto for the team's season r God, For Country, Four, Nine and One. That was ed record—4-9-1.

Cardinals have won seven of nine games and, as the Division winners, might meet the 49ers in the first league playoffs, Dec. 26 or 27. The last time the division title was in 1948 when they were based in moved stepchildren of the Bears.

preview of all the games this week, with won-lost-tied-athens.

SUNDAY

at Kansas City (5-4-4) and reflects in easy victories have been over a 3-3 pace. The

at Baltimore (5-0-0), as a preseason game by 7-2 at Cleveland (4-4-4).

wobbly knees for a second as the Browns' jured Ollers count on who in his seven final quarterbacks in a

at Cincinnati (4-4-4) on last feature a running d Carter. They're the vision contenders in a

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Irish Picked by 13 for Cotton

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Louisiana State, a 13-point underdog, why, shucks, nothing like that's ever happened since Huey Long or Paul Diesel began building Southern dynasties.

But despite a 7-1 won-lost record and a reputation as one of college football's finest defensive teams, LSU has been designated a deced underdog against unbeaten Notre Dame tomorrow at South Bend, Ind., and fervent followers of the Bayou Bengals are almost as intense about this first meeting with the fighting Irish as anxious Ohio State rosters are about the Big Ten conference showdown between the Buckeyes and Michigan at Columbus, Ohio.

At stake are the unblemished records and high national rankings of both teams, a Rose Bowl berth for Ohio State (Michigan is ineligible to repeat as the Big Ten conference representative) and the intense pride of the teams, coaches and supporters.

Woody Hayes, the Ohio State coach, annually places Michigan as top priority on the Buckeye schedule.

Disaster at Ann Arbor

After having been stunned as a 15-point favorite in last year's disaster at Ann Arbor by a former pupil, Glenn (Bo) Schembechler, called by some "Little Woody," the rivalry has intensified.

The two teams have taken different paths into tomorrow's contest. Michigan, 9-0, has registered successive shutouts by top-rated scores in the last two weeks, while the Buckeyes, still lacking consistency and confidence on offense, needed a field goal in the final few minutes to beat Purdue, 10-7, last week.

The Notre Dame-LSU game also has subtle overtones.

LSU appeared on the verge of receiving an invitation to the Cotton Bowl last year but was shut out of any berth when Notre Dame suddenly moved into the post-season picture and accepted a Cotton Bowl bid after a 44-year absence from bowl competition.

Want a Little Sugar

A Cotton Bowl invitation will be issued to the winning team after the game. Remaining Orange and Sugar berths also will be decided, with Tennessee considered a strong possibility to oppose Air Force in the Sugar Bowl if the Vols defeat Kentucky.

Undefeated Dartmouth, pride of the East, already has turned down post-season participation. But the Indians can complete a perfect season, win the Ivy League title and

NHL Standings

East Division

West Division

Thursday's Results

ABA Results

Thursday Night

Friday Night

Saturday Night

Sunday Night

Monday Night

Tuesday Night

Wednesday Night

Thursday Night

Friday Night

Saturday Night

Sunday Night

Monday Night

Tuesday Night

Wednesday Night

Thursday Night

Friday Night

Saturday Night

Sunday Night

Monday Night

Tuesday Night

Wednesday Night

Thursday Night

Friday Night

Saturday Night

Sunday Night

Monday Night

Tuesday Night

Wednesday Night

Thursday Night

Wimbledon Pro Accord Reported

Big Four of Tennis Dividing

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Nov. 20.—As of today, three of tennis's Big Four seem to be headed separately in the same direction. Tomorrow may be another story in the ever-changing struggle for control of international tennis and its riches.

Wimbledon's All-England Tennis Club and the organizers of the Australian Open have chosen to bypass the International Lawn Tennis Federation to make their own peace terms with World Championship Tennis, an organization which owns the contracts of 32 of the best tennis players.

According to Reuters yesterday, Wimbledon will send its own delegation to Dallas to talk with Lamar Hunt, the financial backer of WCT.

An official at Wimbledon said today: "I cannot deny or confirm this report."

ILTF president Ben Barnet said today that "nothing definite has been decided yet by the All-England club."

Barnet and officials of the Big Four—Australia, France, England and the United States—met in London Monday and Tuesday with members of the ILTF emergency committee. The committee was forced to converge because the United States said last week, without consulting the ILTF, that they want to ban contract pros from all USLTA-sanctioned tournaments.

That meant that the USLTA would rather go without Rod Laver, Ken Rosewall and Pancho Gonzales at the U.S. Open in Forest Hills than pay the WCT a percentage of the gate and give them a guarantee—which they demand. It also meant that few players would come to see the matches at Forest Hills.

And maybe the WCT might just decide to put on one of their own shows in New York during the same time as the Open.

But how could the USLTA give in to a WCT's demands? Conceding would mean a loss of power and, besides, one of the bylaws of the ILTF—which is the ruling body of amateur tennis—prohibits outside sharing in the gate receipts.

So the meeting was called to form a united front. It each of the four separately tried to fight WCT, their division would melt them and ILTF—sure losers.

And soon, tennis would be controlled by one organization the prime purpose of which is to make lots of money by putting on good tennis shows.

Money was what forced Australia to make some sort of agreement today.

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IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKES

NEXT DRAWING ON THE

KEEPS HURDLE

in at Fairyhouse or Leopardstown (Ireland)

DECEMBER 28th, 1970.

Four Sweepstakes Annually:

.....Spring IRISH SWEEPS DERBY.....Summer

SHIRE.....Autumn SWEEPS HURDLE.....Winter

Prizemoney £2 Million Sterling

(about \$5 Million at \$2.40 to £1)

FULL £1 TICKET

(\$2.40)

SUBSCRIPTION

is to Continental Countries and temporary

its desiring to participate, apply to:

ARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS

